

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:34:18 ON 29 DEC 2001

=> fil capl

=> s amidon, g?/au  
L1 299 AMIDON, G?/AU

=> s gelatin  
L2 59755 GELATIN  
17588 GELATINS  
64592 GELATIN  
(GELATIN OR GELATINS)

=> s oral?  
L3 194969 ORAL?

=> s l1 and (l2 (s) l3)  
L4 630 L2 (S) L3  
0 L1 AND (L2 (S) L3)

=> s l1 and l2 and l3  
L5 5 L1 AND L2 AND L3

=> d ibib abs kwic tot

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 5 CAPPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full-text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:564810 CAPPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:127231  
TITLE: Controlled-release pharmaceutical containing comprises  
a covered container with an aperture and an aperture  
cover  
INVENTOR(S): Crison, John R.; Amidon, Gordon L.  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Port Systems LLC, USA  
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 43 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001054665	A1	20010802	WO 2001-US2352	20010125
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-177822 P 20000125

AB A device for controlled release of pharmaceutical agents and a method for  
use of the device. The drug delivery device comprises a covered container  
with an aperture and an aperture cover, contg. a pharmaceutical agent and  
an excipient formulation. Acetaminophen/Carbopol 971P were compressed  
into cylindrical tablets, each weighing 0.28 g, so that the tablets fit  
into the capsule base for sizes #2 and #0. The capsules were coated with  
a soln. comprising cellulose acetate 9, triacetin 1.4, and acetone 100%.  
Dissolv. rate of the capsules were tested.

REFERENCE COUNT: 1

REFERENCE(S): (1) Eckenhoff; US 5000957 A 1991 CAPPLUS

IN Crison, John R.; Amidon, Gordon L.

IT Gelatins, biological studies

Organic compounds, biological studies

Organometallic compounds

Polymers, biological studies

Polysaccharides, biological studies

Polyurethanes, biological studies

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(controlled-release pharmaceutical contg. comprises covered container  
with aperture and aperture cover)

IT Drug delivery systems

(oral, controlled-release; controlled-release pharmaceutical  
contg. comprises covered container with aperture and aperture cover)

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full-text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:805719 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:213544  
TITLE: Lipid-filled hard gelatin capsules as novel drug delivery systems with application to nifedipine  
AUTHOR(S): Crison, John R.; Lipka, Elke; Kim, Jae Seung; Amidon, Gordon L.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: TSRL Inc., Ann Arbor, MI, 48108, USA  
SOURCE: Bull. Tech. Gattefosse (1997), 90, 71-75  
CODEN: BTGRDQ; ISSN: 0397-7617

PUBLISHER: Gattefosse s.a.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB In recent years, microemulsions have been studied extensively as a potential strategy for oral drug delivery. Microemulsions are particularly useful for improving the oral absorption of water insol. drugs by utilizing SMEDDS technol. (self-microemulsifying drug delivery systems) to enhance the solv. of the drug in the upper intestine. In this study, a water insol. drug with a high octanol-water partition coeff. and low aq. solv. (aq. solv. at 37° = 6 mg/mL) was formulated by using a semi-synthetic lipid/surfactant systems consisting primarily of satd. polyglycolyzed glycerides. The 2 self-emulsifying lipid systems developed differed only in the HLB (hydrophilic-lipophilic balance) of the cosurfactant; one formulation having a high HLB (14), the other having a low HLB (4). When placed in simulated gastric (pH 1.2) and intestinal (pH = 7.5) fluids at 37°, the formulations formed stable microemulsions with diams. in the 1 mm range. The relative bioavailability of these 2 formulations was detd. in dogs and compared to that of the bulk powder. The area under the plasma-time curve (AUC) for the lipid formulation with a high HLB cosurfactant was 5-fold greater than that of the powder and 2-fold greater than that of the lipid formulation with the low HLB. The results of these expts. suggest that the HLB values of the cosurfactant may play an important role in facilitating either the solubilization of the water insol. drug or permeation of the drug across the intestinal wall, or both. This work also illustrate the potential of using hard gelatin capsules for delivering lipid formulations of this type.

REFERENCE COUNT: 32

- REFERENCE(S):  
(2) Aboul-Enein, H; Analytical Properties of Drug Substances 1980, P87 CAPLUS  
(3) Almgren, M; J Coll and Interface Sci 1981, V81, P486 CAPLUS  
(4) Amidon, G; J Pharm Sci 1982, V71, P77 CAPLUS  
(6) Brady, A; J Phys & Colloid Chem 1949, V53, P56 CAPLUS  
(7) Braun, R; J Pharm Sci 1972, V61, P175 CAPLUS

ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

TI Lipid-filled hard gelatin capsules as novel drug delivery systems with application to nifedipine

AU Crison, John R.; Lipka, Elke; Kim, Jae Seung; Amidon, Gordon L.

AB In recent years, microemulsions have been studied extensively as a potential strategy for oral drug delivery. Microemulsions are particularly useful for improving the oral absorption of water insol. drugs by utilizing SMEDDS technol. (self-microemulsifying drug delivery systems) to enhance the solv. of the drug in the upper intestine. In this study, a water insol. drug with a high octanol-water partition coeff. and low aq. solv. (aq. solv. at 37° = 6 mg/mL) was formulated by using a semi-synthetic lipid/surfactant systems consisting primarily of satd. polyglycolyzed glycerides. The 2 self-emulsifying lipid systems developed differed only in the HLB (hydrophilic-lipophilic balance) of the cosurfactant; one formulation having a high HLB (14), the other having a low HLB (4). When placed in simulated gastric (pH 1.2) and intestinal (pH = 7.5) fluids at 37°, the formulations formed stable microemulsions with diams. in the 1 mm range. The relative bioavailability of these 2 formulations was detd. in dogs and compared to that of the bulk powder. The area under the plasma-time curve (AUC) for the lipid formulation with a high HLB cosurfactant was 5-fold greater than that of the powder and 2-fold greater than that of the lipid formulation with the low HLB. The results of these expts. suggest that the HLB values of the cosurfactant may play an important role in facilitating either the solubilization of the water insol. drug or permeation of the drug across the intestinal wall, or both. This work also illustrate the potential of using hard

ST gelatin capsules for delivering lipid formulations of this type.  
ST lipid gelatin capsule delivery nifedipine  
IT Caprylic/capric triglycerides  
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(ethoxylated; lipid-filled hard gelatin capsules as delivery  
systems with application to nifedipine)  
IT Capsules (drug delivery systems)  
Drug bioavailability  
Hydrophile-lipophile balance value  
Microemulsions (drug delivery systems)  
Surfactants  
(lipid-filled hard gelatin capsules as delivery systems with  
application to nifedipine)  
IT Lipids, biological studies  
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(lipid-filled hard gelatin capsules as delivery systems with  
application to nifedipine)  
IT 21829-25-4, Nifedipine  
RL: BPR (Biological process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological  
study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)  
(lipid-filled hard gelatin capsules as delivery systems with  
application to nifedipine)  
IT 102-76-1, Triacetin 37321-62-3, Lauroglycol 121548-04-7, Gelucire44/14  
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(lipid-filled hard gelatin capsules as delivery systems with  
application to nifedipine)

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full-text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:522252 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:230594  
TITLE: Drug delivery utilizing a novel programmable oral  
release technology: in vivo - in vitro correlation of  
release times  
AUTHOR(S): Lipka, E.; Kim, J.S.; Siersma, C.A.; Crison, J.R.;  
Amidon, G.L.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: TSRL Inc., Ann Arbor, MI, 48108, USA  
SOURCE: Proc. Int. Symp. Controlled Release Bioact. Mater.  
(1996), 23rd, 575-576  
CODEN: PCRMEY; ISSN: 1022-0178  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English

AB A delivery system comprising a gelatin capsule coated with a  
semipermeable membrane, an osmotic charge mixed with the drug and an  
insol. plug reproducible deliverys drugs at predetd. time pts. The  
capsule demonstrated a strong correlation between its in vitro and in vivo  
release time. This new formulation allows timed drug delivery to defined  
parts of the gastrointestinal system as well as administration of one  
dosage form with multiple pulsatile doses, thus reducing the dose  
frequency.

TI Drug delivery utilizing a novel programmable oral release technology: in  
vivo - in vitro correlation of release times

AU Lipka, E.; Kim, J.S.; Siersma, C.A.; Crison, J.R.; Amidon, G.L.

AB A delivery system comprising a gelatin capsule coated with a  
semipermeable membrane, an osmotic charge mixed with the drug and an  
insol. plug reproducible deliverys drugs at predetd. time pts. The  
capsule demonstrated a strong correlation between its in vitro and in vivo  
release time. This new formulation allows timed drug delivery to defined  
parts of the gastrointestinal system as well as administration of one  
dosage form with multiple pulsatile doses, thus reducing the dose  
frequency.

ST drug delivery programmable oral release

IT Drug bioavailability

Solution rate

(drug delivery utilizing programmable oral release technol.)

IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms

(capsules, controlled-release, drug delivery utilizing programmable  
oral release technol.)

IT 103-90-2, Acetaminophen

RL: PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES  
(Uses)

(drug delivery utilizing programmable oral release technol.)

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full-text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:521723 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:230345  
TITLE: A novel programmable oral release technology for delivering drugs: human feasibility testing using gamma scintigraphy  
AUTHOR(S): Crison, J.R.; Siersma, P.R.; Amidon, G.L.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: TSRL, Inc., Ann Arbor, MI, 48108, USA  
SOURCE: Proc. Int. Symp. Controlled Release Bioact. Mater. (1996), 23rd, 51-52  
CODEN: PCRMEY; ISSN: 1022-0178  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English

AB A novel programmable oral drug delivery system was developed capable of site-specific delivery of multiple doses/drugs administered in a single unit. This dosage form consists of a gelatin capsule, a semi-permeable membrane coating, an insol. plug, and an osmotic charge, each of which can be rate-limiting to the release of the contents. The release time for the active ingredient of this delivery system is a function of the permeability of the film coating surrounding the dosage form, the length of the plug and the osmotic strength of the formulation. The delivery system was formulated to release a single dose of labeled compd. at a predetd. time. The capsules were administered to 6 human subjects under fed and fasted conditions in a crossover design and followed through the gastrointestinal tract using gamma scintigraphy. The release of the labeled compd. from this delivery system was reproducible and was not greatly affected by the presence of food. In addn., the in vitro release was a reasonable predictor of the in vivo release.

TI A novel programmable oral release technology for delivering drugs: human feasibility testing using gamma scintigraphy

AU Crison, J.R.; Siersma, P.R.; Amidon, G.L.

AB A novel programmable oral drug delivery system was developed capable of site-specific delivery of multiple doses/drugs administered in a single unit. This dosage form consists of a gelatin capsule, a semi-permeable membrane coating, an insol. plug, and an osmotic charge, each of which can be rate-limiting to the release of the contents. The release time for the active ingredient of this delivery system is a function of the permeability of the film coating surrounding the dosage form, the length of the plug and the osmotic strength of the formulation. The delivery system was formulated to release a single dose of labeled compd. at a predetd. time. The capsules were administered to 6 human subjects under fed and fasted conditions in a crossover design and followed through the gastrointestinal tract using gamma scintigraphy. The release of the labeled compd. from this delivery system was reproducible and was not greatly affected by the presence of food. In addn., the in vitro release was a reasonable predictor of the in vivo release.

ST oral drug delivery capsule scintigraphy

IT Solution rate  
(novel programmable oral release technol. for delivering drugs)

IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms  
(capsules, novel programmable oral release technol. for delivering drugs)

IT 12651-43-3, Ytterbium oxide 13465-55-9  
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
(novel programmable oral release technol. for delivering drugs)

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full-text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:843436 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:350030  
TITLE: Programmable oral release technology, PORT Systems:  
A novel dosage form for time and site specific oral drug delivery  
AUTHOR(S): Crison, J. R.; Siersma, P. R.; Taylor, M. D.; Amidon, G. L.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: TSRL, Inc., Ann Arbor, MI, 48108, USA  
SOURCE: Proc. Int. Symp. Controlled Release Bioact. Mater. (1995), 22nd, 278-9  
CODEN: PCRMEY; ISSN: 1022-0178  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English

AB The length of time to release contents increased as the nol. of layers of film coatings increased on the dosage form (gelatin capsules). This is due to a corresponding increase in film thickness and decreased

permeability. The range of av. release times for this system were highly reproducible and ranged from 15 min to 9h. This delivery system will be useful for delivering drugs to optimal permeability targets in the GI tract, delivering multiple doses from a single dosage form and avoiding site specific degrdn.

- TI Programmable oral release technology, PORT Systems: A novel dosage form for time and site specific oral drug delivery
- AU Crison, J. R.; Siersma, P. R.; Taylor, M. D.; Amidon, G. L.
- AB The length of time to release contents increased as the nol. of layers of film coatings increased on the dosage form (gelatin capsules). This is due to a corresponding increase in film thickness and decreased permeability. The range of av. release times for this system were highly reproducible and ranged from 15 min to 9h. This delivery system will be useful for delivering drugs to optimal permeability targets in the GI tract, delivering multiple doses from a single dosage form and avoiding site specific degrdn.
- ST programmable oral drug release
- IT Solution rate  
(programmable oral release technol., PORT systems: a dosage form for time and site specific oral drug delivery)
- IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms  
(capsules, controlled-release, programmable oral release technol., PORT systems: a dosage form for time and site specific oral drug delivery)
- IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms  
(oral, controlled-release, programmable oral release technol., PORT systems: a dosage form for time and site specific oral drug delivery)

=> fil biosis

=> s amidon, g?/au  
L6 337 AMIDON, G?/AU

=> s oral?  
L7 259981 ORAL?

=> s gelatin  
9581 GELATIN  
142 GELATINS  
L8 9649 GELATIN  
(GELATIN OR GELATINS)

=> s 16 and 17 and 18  
L9 0 L6 AND L7 AND L8

=> s 16 and 18  
L10 0 L6 AND L8

=> s 16 and 17  
L11 126 L6 AND L7

=> s 111 and gelatin  
9581 GELATIN  
142 GELATINS  
9649 GELATIN  
(GELATIN OR GELATINS)  
L12 0 L11 AND GELATIN

=> fil uspatfull

=> s amidon, g?/au  
L13 16 AMIDON, G?/AU

=> s 113 and orl and gelatin  
200 ORL  
5 ORLS  
204 ORL  
(ORL OR ORLS)  
77064 GELATIN  
3372 GELATINS  
77911 GELATIN  
(GELATIN OR GELATINS)  
L14 0 L13 AND ORL AND GELATIN

=> s l13 and oral and gelatin  
85273 ORAL  
15 ORALS  
85282 ORAL  
(ORAL OR ORALS)  
77064 GELATIN  
3372 GELATINS  
77911 GELATIN  
(GELATIN OR GELATINS)  
L15 11 L13 AND ORAL AND GELATIN

=> s solub? and l15  
327777 SOLUB?  
L16 11 SOLUB? AND L15

=> d ibib abs kwic tot

L16 ANSWER 1 OF 11 USPATFULL

Full-text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:43749 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Multi-stage drug delivery system  
INVENTOR(S): Crison, John R., Ann Arbor, MI, United States  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Amidon, Gordon L., Ann Arbor, MI, United States  
Port Systems, L.L.C., Ann Arbor, MI, United States  
(U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6207191	B1	20010327
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-372913		19990812 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1997-946515, filed on 7 Oct 1997, now patented, Pat. No. US 5976571 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-383830, filed on 6 Feb 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5674530, issued on 7 Oct 1997 Division of Ser. No. US 1994-251731, filed on 31 May 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5387421, issued on 7 Feb 1995 Continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-826253, filed on 27 Jan 1992, now abandoned Continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-648968, filed on 31 Jan 1991, now abandoned		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Bawa, Raj		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Hudak & Shunk Co. LPA		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	20		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	16 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	1013		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A drug delivery system (10) includes a first capsule half (12) having an inner chamber (16) containing a drug (18) therein. A plug (28) is disposed in a passageway (26) of the capsule half (12) for plugging the opening (24) thereof. The plug (28) is releasable from the passageway opening (24) upon the application of pressure from within the inner chamber (16). A pump mechanism, reactive with the external environment of the capsule half (12), causes an increase in pressure within the inner chamber (16) and forces the plug (28) out of the passageway (26) to release the drug (18) from the inner chamber (16) and out of the passageway (26). Thusly, after initial release of drug from a second capsule half (14) releasably mounted on the first capsule half (12), the first capsule half (12) provides a second pulse of drug release at a predetermined time after initial ingestion of the capsule. The invention further provides a method of manufacturing the drug delivery system (10) and method by which the drug delivery system (10) provides the drug to a body.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

IN Amidon, Gordon L., Ann Arbor, MI, United States

SUMM It has been recognized that there is a need for a drug delivery system which yields an increase in the oral dosing interval of drugs exhibiting presystemic loss metabolism while simultaneously maintaining bioavailability equivalent to the immediate release dosage form. Such drugs would otherwise either require short interval dosing, such as periodic oral dosing having short periods between each oral dosing.

SUMM . . . for emitting external fluid into the osmotic device. The device includes an opening having an erodible element, such as a gelatin plug that erodes and forms an osmotic passageway in the environment of use. Within the device is a modulating agent in nonequilibrium proportions. Upon the influx of fluid into the device, there is co-solubilization of a useful agent which is then released from the device. Thusly, co-solubilization of a modulating agent and a useful agent controls the release of the useful agent and results in the delayed. . .

SUMM . . . of drug will escape metabolism and therefore be available. For those drugs with incomplete absorption due to low permeability, poor solubility or in which case the absorption rate limited by rate of dissolution, enhancers can be added to increase the bioavailability.. .

DETD The capsule halves 12,14 can be made from various materials, preferably water containing gelatins.

DETD . . . checked from three spots in the mortar taking one gram sample. A 98.4% yield was obtained. A number zero hard gelatin two piece capsule was filled with 350 mg +/- 1.5 mg of the fill mix or adjusted to give a potency of. . .

DETD . . . mg +/- 1 mg of the captopril immediate release blend (50%) was disposed into the cap of the size number zero hard gelatin and mounted onto the capsule previously referred to above. The cap was placed on the body taking care not to. . .

DETD . . . coating or immersion coating of the capsules 12 include acetone for water insoluble materials and water (H<sub>2</sub>O) for water soluble coating materials. Other suitable solvents known to those skilled in the art can also be used.

DETD A number zero hard gelatin two piece capsule (Capsugel, Greenwood, S. C.) was filled with 200 mg of the osmotic charge (sorbitol/lactose)- aspirin formulation. Gelucire 50/02. . .

DETD Capsules, prepared as described above numbered from 3 to 7, were used for bioavailability study. Captopril tablets and powder for oral and intravenous studies were kindly donated by Squibb. Two male beagle dogs, weighing thirty-four and thirty pounds and two midgut-fistulated. . .

DETD Oral study--Four tablets containing 25 mg of Captopril were given to four dogs orally with 20 ml of tap water. Dogs. . .

DETD The study was duplicated in each dog. The experimental design was the same as the oral study except that the schedule for sample collection was every one hour for twelve to thirteen hours. Dogs were released. . .

DETD . . . time zero to infinity by extrapolating the last blood concentration with an elimination rate constant (ke) were evaluated from the oral, intravenous, and technology studies based on the noncompartmental analysis. Relative bioavailability of technology capsules were determined comparing to the oral study and normalized by the dose given.

DETD Size 0, hard gelatin capsules were coated with cellulose acetate which was dissolved in acetone and ethanol. Triacetin was used as a plasticizer. The. . .

DETD Caps were removed from size 2 hard gelatin capsules (Capsugel®) and the bodies were manually dipped into a (9% w/v acetone +1.4% w/v triacetin) solution of cellulose acetate. . .

DETD Size 1 hard gelatin capsules (Capsugel®) were dipped into a solution of 15 gm polyurethane (Spenkel F78-M-50, Reichold) in 30 gm of acetone, USP/NF. . .

DETD . . . Cellulose, NF 97.35  
Sorbitol, NF 35.00  
Croscarmellose Sodium, NF 7.00  
Magnesium Stearate, BP 1.75  
Gelocire 50/02 120.00  
Size #0 hard gelatin two piece capsules 66.00  
Captopril immediate release blend (50%)  
Coating solution for captopril pulsatile q.s. to obtain release capsules suitable. . .

L16 ANSWER 2 OF 11 USPATFULL

Full-text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:160989 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Enhancing the bioavailability of proteolytically labile therapeutic agents  
INVENTOR(S): Amidon, Gordon L., Ann Arbor, MI, United States  
Leesman, Glen D., Hamilton, MT, United States  
Sinko, Patrick J., Lebanon, NJ, United States  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Port Systems, LLC, Ann Arbor, MI, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6153592		20001128
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1994-244715		19940908 (8)
	WO 1992-US9336		19921109
			19940908 PCT 371 date
			19940908 PCT 102(e) date
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Sayala, Chhaya D.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Gifford, Krass, Groh, Sprinkle, Anderson & Citkowski, P.C.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	17		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	833		
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.			
AB	Proteins or peptidic substances, which may be prepared from naturally occurring proteins, enhance the bioavailability of proteolytically-labile therapeutic agents which, in the absence of the protein or peptidic substance would suffer enzymatic inactivation upon administration.		
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.			
IN	Amidon, Gordon L., Ann Arbor, MI, United States		
SUMM	. . . in very low bioavailability because of hydrolysis of the peptides by proteolytic enzymes. For leuprolide, this ranges from 0.05% following oral administration to 38% following vaginal administration; for insulin, the corresponding figures are 0.05% and 18%. Lee, Journal of Controlled Release, . . .		
SUMM	Cho and Flynn; International Patent Application WO-90/03164 (1990) disclose the use of protease inhibitors in oral formulation but do not describe the nature of such inhibitors in detail; the only protease inhibitor which appears in the. . .		
SUMM	Kidron, et al; U.S. Pat. No. 4,579,730 (1986) disclose the use of protease inhibitors in oral formulation of insulin. Soybean flour is disclosed as a source of soybean trypsin inhibitor (Bowman-Birk trypsin/chymotrypsin inhibitor; molecular weight 8000. . .		
SUMM	Ziv, et al; Biochem. Pharmacol. 36, 1035-1039 (1987) disclose the use of the protease inhibitor aprotinin to enhance the oral absorption of proteins.		
SUMM	. . . East German Patent DD 252 539 A1 (1987) disclose the use of epsilon-aminocaproic acid and aprotinin as protease inhibitors in oral formulation of peptides.		
SUMM	Lee; J.; Controlled Release 13, 213-223 (1990) reviews the use of protease inhibitors in formulations of peptides for oral, nasal, buccal, rectal, vaginal, pulmonary, and ocular routes.		
SUMM	. . . with pepsin under temperature and pH conditions conducive to hydrolysis of protein. The glycinin is hydrolyzed with pepsin until its water-solubility is increased to 40-50%. Similarly, U.S. Pat. No. 2,502,482 by Sair et al. reports the enzymatic modification of glycinin with pepsin to produce an isolate wherein at least 60% by weight of the pepsin modified isolate is water-soluble at a pH 5.0.		
SUMM	. . . purified natural proteins, and filtered, solvent-extracted, molecular weight-fractionated or partially hydrolyzed proteins hereinafter referred to as protecting agents enhance the oral, nasal, rectal and vaginal bioavailability of proteolytically-labile therapeutic agents which, in the absence of the protecting agents, would suffer enzymatic inactivation upon attempted oral, nasal, rectal or vaginal administration.		
SUMM	. . . thereby enhance the bioavailability of pharmaceutical agents that are labile to certain proteases that can degrade the pharmaceutical agents upon oral, nasal, vaginal or rectal administration. Coadministration of these protecting agents with the labile pharmaceutical agents results in (1) competitive occupancy. . .		
SUMM	. . . depend upon the route of administration, the lability of the therapeutic agent, and the dose of the therapeutic agent. For oral, rectal, and vaginal administration, the protecting agent will generally be dosed at about 10-1500 mg. In the case of orally-dosed. . .		
DETD	Processing of Commercial Proteins and Flours. Fractionation by Solubilization. Soy Flour.		
DETD	. . . at room temperature. The mixture was allowed to settle, the supernatant drawn off, centrifuged, and filtered. In this way the directly-soluble fraction was obtained for recovery and use or further processing.		

DETD Processing Of Commercial Proteins and Flours. Molecular Weight Fractionation by Solubilization and Dialysis. Soy Flour  
 . . . solution of decanted and filtered soy flour which was processed further as follows to achieve molecular weight (MW) discrimination. The solubilized fraction was evaporated to dryness at 55° C. in a vacuum oven. The evaporate was dissolved in water and dialyzed. . . of 24 hours with periodic changes of dialysing medium. The retentates were evaporated giving 1.17 g of a >1000 MW solubilized soy flour fraction.  
 DETD Processing of Commercial Proteins and Flours. Molecular Weight Fractionation by Solubilization and Ultrafiltration (UF): 1K-30K and 30K-100K Fraction.  
 DETD Enhancement of Terlakiren Oral Absorption by Protecting Agents in Dogs  
 DETD Renin antagonist tripeptide terlakiren (200 mg of solid crystalline drug powder in a hard gelatin capsule formulation) was coadministered to four fasted Beagle dogs with an aqueous slurry of 1 g of the test inhibitor.  
 DETD . . . from Protein Technologies Inc.) and a 1 30K fraction of processed soy flour (prepared as in Example 3) enhance the oral bioavailability of terlakerin, a chymotrypsin-labile therapeutic agent.  
 DETD . . . inhibition was determined using filtered soy flour, 30K-100K fraction. This lot of processed soy flour was prepared according to the solubilization and ultrafiltration method described in Example 3. The results are given in Table IX and demonstrate that the tested processed.

L16 ANSWER 3 OF 11 USPATFULL

Full-text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:155242 USPATFULL  
 TITLE: Method and formulation for increasing the bioavailability of poorly water-soluble drugs  
 INVENTOR(S): Crison, John R., Ann Arbor, MI, United States  
 Amidon, Gordon L., Ann Arbor, MI, United States  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Port Systems L.L.C., Ann Arbor, MI, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5993858		19991130
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-867161		19970613 (8)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1996-19797	19960614 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Page, Thurman K.	
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Spear, James M.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Kohn & Associates	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	12	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	2 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	510	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A self-microemulsifying excipient formulation for increasing the bioavailability of a drug which includes an emulsion including an oil or other lipid material, a surfactant, and a hydrophilic co-surfactant. A method for making a drug delivery system for increasing the bioavailability of a drug by emulsifying at least one drug with a self-microemulsifying excipient comprising an oil or other lipid material, a surfactant, and a hydrophilic co-surfactant and drugs formulated thereby.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

TI Method and formulation for increasing the bioavailability of poorly water-soluble drugs

IN Amidon, Gordon L., Ann Arbor, MI, United States

SUMM It is well known in the art that there are solid drugs which are scarcely soluble in water. Due to their low solubilities, these drugs have a correspondingly low degree of bioavailability.

SUMM Several prior art processes have been developed in efforts to increase the solubility and, hence, the bioavailability of poorly soluble pharmaceuticals or drugs. One such prior art process discloses the use of water-soluble high-molecular weight substances having low melting points, such as Carbowax, in combination with an insoluble drug.

However, compositions prepared by . . .

SUMM Other methods of increasing the aqueous dissolution rate of poorly water-soluble drugs include the use of organic solvents to solubilize the poorly water-soluble drug or pharmaceutical composition. One such method is disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 4,540,602 to Motoyama et al., issued Sep.. . . 10, 1985, which discloses a process for the preparation of activated pharmaceutical compositions containing a solid drug that is scarcely soluble in water. The method includes the steps of dissolving or solubilizing a solid drug, that is highly insoluble in water, in a low-boiling point hydrophobic organic solvent such as lecithin. The solubilized drug is then emulsified in the presence of a water-soluble, high-molecular weight substance, such as gelatin, and the drug is removed from the emulsion.

SUMM The method disclosed in the Motoyama et al. reference solubilizes the drug and then resolidifies/recrystallizes the drug in a water-soluble matrix such as gelatin or lecithin. The Motoyama et al. method requires the use of organic solvents in order to solubilize the drug. This method has several inherent disadvantages or drawbacks. First, since the drug is solubilized and then recrystallized, the recrystallized product must be reidentified since polymorphic changes can occur when the drug is recrystallized in. . . Additionally, since the compounds of interest in the Motoyama patent are water-insoluble, organic solvents must be used in order to solubilize the drugs of interest. The use of organic solvents creates further problems with the health and safety aspects of organic. . . the use of organic solvents considerably add to the cost of utilizing organic solvents in a method to increase the solubility of water-insoluble drugs as organic solvent recovery and containment devices are very costly. Other known surface active excipients can be. . .

SUMM In recent years, microemulsions have been extensively studied as a potential modality for oral drug delivery. Microemulsions are particularly useful for improving the oral absorption of water insoluble drugs, such as proteins, by utilizing self-microemulsifying drug delivery systems (SMEDDS) to enhance the solubility of the drug in the upper intestine [Ritschel, 1980]. In particular, microemulsions have gained considerable notoriety as drug delivery systems. . .

SUMM The interest in the use of microemulsions as oral drug delivery systems stems from their ability to spontaneously form (emulsify) at a given temperature, their considerable solubilizing properties, the ability to be sterilized by filtration, and high physical stability [Sarciaoux et al., 1995]. Another desirable feature of. . . form a microemulsion when exposed to gastrointestinal fluids. This type of behavior makes SMEDDS good candidates for vehicles for the oral delivery of lipophilic or slightly water-soluble drugs.

SUMM . . . surfactant, LAUROGLYCOL (propylene glycol laurate, HLB=4), and TRANSCUTOL (diethylene glycol monoethyl ether) as the co-surfactants, and indomethacin as the slightly water-soluble drug. Farah et al. [1993] found that the higher the HLB value of the surfactant and co-surfactant mixture, the higher. . .

SUMM . . . would be advantageous and desirable to have a method of increasing the dissolution and bioavailability of peptides, lipophilic and poorly water-soluble drugs which avoids the drawbacks of the prior art methods. Furthermore, it would be desirable to have a method which is completely aqueous-based in order to avoid the necessity for recharacterization of the pharmaceuticals or drugs according to the solubilization method disclosed above and also eliminating the cost and both health and environmental safety aspects of using organic solvents. It. . . gastro-intestinal administration. It would be a further advantage to have a self-microemulsifying excipient formulation in which the bioavailability of poorly water-soluble drugs can be increased by utilizing a co-surfactant having a high HLB which can be applied to a drug in. . .

SUMM By combining the method and self-microemulsifying formulation of the present invention with poorly water-soluble drugs or pharmaceutical compositions, optimal advantage can be taken of the potential potency and efficacy of poorly water-soluble drugs by increasing their bioavailability. The present invention provides an improved method and formulation for providing poorly water-soluble drugs with a means for a greater bioavailability which includes all of the aforementioned mentioned advantages.

DETD A self-microemulsifying excipient formulation for increasing the bioavailability of poorly water-soluble drugs or pharmaceutical compositions is disclosed. The formulation generally includes an emulsion including an oil or lipid material, a surfactant, and a hydrophilic co-surfactant. A poorly water-soluble drug or

pharmaceutical is emulsified in the self-microemulsifying excipient formulation thereby increasing the in vivo bioavailability of the drug or.

DETD . . . formulation at a time can be treated according to the present invention to yield a desired pharmaceutical composition. Additionally poorly water-soluble drugs and/or pharmaceutical ingredients can be treated according to the present invention and can then be used in combination with other drugs and/or pharmaceutical ingredients which may or may not be poorly water-soluble.

DETD . . . or other suitable solvents. Triacetin is suitable since it is miscible in the oil/lipid phase and can be used to solubilize a hydrophobic drug.

DETD . . . ingredient or formulation by emulsifying the drug with the self-microemulsifying excipient formulation of the present invention includes the steps of solubilizing a poorly water-soluble drug, pharmaceutical ingredient, or formulation thereof, in a mixture of surfactant, co-surfactant and solvent. The oil phase can then be suitably prepared, if necessary, by heating or other preparatory means and can then be added to the solubilized drug formulation and thoroughly mixed. The emulsion can then be added to a suitable dosage form such as soft or hard-filled gelatin capsules and allowed to cool.

DETD The relative proportions of surfactant and co-surfactant in the self-microemulsifying formulation of the present invention can influence the solubilizing and dissolution properties of the formulation. In general, the range of concentration of the surfactant/co-surfactant broadly ranges from 15 to . . .

DETD The lipophilic, poorly water-soluble active drug or pharmaceutical ingredient utilized in accordance with the present invention can include nifedipine, griseofulvin, cyclosporin, digoxin, itraconazole, carbamazepine, . . . indomethacin, steroids, ibuprofen, diazepam, finasteride, and diflunisal, for example. Other pharmaceutical ingredients or other drugs which are lipophilic or poorly water-soluble can also be used in accordance with the present invention. This list is not meant to be exhaustive, but rather. . .

DETD . . . present invention. Specifically, as described in greater detail below, applicant has demonstrated an improvement in the bioavailability of the poorly water-soluble drug, nifedipine, using a co-surfactant with a high HLB (HLB=14) value or that of a co-surfactant with a low HLB (HLB=4) value even though both formulations appeared to solubilize the drug equally. The area under the plasma-time curve (AUC) for the formulation with the high HLB co-surfactant was five. . . suggested that the HLB value of the co-surfactant plays an important role in increasing the bioavailability of lipophilic or poorly water-soluble drugs by possibly facilitating the solubilization of the poorly water-soluble drugs, by increasing the permeation of the drug across the intestinal wall, or both.

DETD . . . the fraction dose absorbed is inversely proportional to dose and is directly proportion to the dissolution rate. Therefore, in vivo solubilization and dissolution are important determinants of drug absorption.

DETD However, the fraction dose absorbed may be independent of the dissolution of the drug if the solubility is very low or the dose very high. This region, termed the solubility limited region of drug absorption, clearly indicates that the extent of drug absorption will be very dependent on the solubility of the drug in the gastro-intestinal luminal contents [Hernell et al., 1990; Staggers et al., 1990; and Davenport, 1982].

DETD . . . a more hydrophilic co-surfactant, that is, a co-surfactant with a high HLB number, not only increases the dissolution of poorly water-soluble drugs and pharmaceuticals but, that it also greatly increases the in vivo bioavailability of the poorly water-soluble drug or pharmaceutical. That is, not only is more of the poorly water-soluble drug or pharmaceutical solubilized but, the self-microemulsifying formulation of the present invention also presents the drug or pharmaceutical ingredient to an organism in a. . .

DETD . . . were prepared following the phase diagram of Farah et al. [1993]. Briefly nifedipine was added to a test tube and solubilized in a mixture of surfactant (75 µl LABRAFAC CM 10, Gattefossé Corporation, Westwood, N.J.), co-surfactant (175 µl LAUROGLYCOL, HLB=4 or. . . in both cases was a clear solution at this temperature. The solution was then added to a size 1, hard gelatin capsules (HGC, Capsugel) and allowed to cool. For the bulk powder formulation, nifedipine was weighed out and added to the hard gelatin capsules at the same dose as the lipid formulations.

DETD The results of these experiments showed that semi-solid lipid filled

hard gelatin capsules can be an effective method of improving the oral bioavailability of water insoluble drugs. A clear trend was shown in the improvement of the bioavailability of nifedipine in dogs. . . . HLB (HLB=14) value over that of a co-surfactant with a low HLB (HLB=4) value even though both formulations appeared to **solubilize** the drug equally.

DETD Sarciaux et al. (1995) Using microemulsion formulations for oral drug delivery of therapeutic peptides. Int'l. Journal of Pharmaceutics, 120:127-136.

CLM What is claimed is:

12. A method as set forth in claim 8 further including the step of **solubilizing** the drug, surfactant, and co-surfactant in a solvent.

L16 ANSWER 4 OF 11 USPATFULL

Full-text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:136721 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Method for making a multi-stage drug delivery system  
INVENTOR(S): Crison, John R., Ann Arbor, MI, United States  
AMIDON, Gordon L., Ann Arbor, MI, United States  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Port Systems, L.L.C., Ann Arbor, MI, United States  
(U.S. corporation)

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
--------	------	------

PATENT INFORMATION: US 5976571 19991102  
APPLICATION INFO.: US 1997-946515 19971007 (8)  
RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-383830, filed on 6 Feb 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5674530 which is a division of Ser. No. US 1994-251731, filed on 31 May 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5387421 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-826253, filed on 27 Jan 1992, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-648968, filed on 31 Jan 1991, now abandoned

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

FILE SEGMENT: Granted

PRIMARY EXAMINER: Bawa, Raj

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Hudak & Shunk Co., L.P.A.

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 29

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 13 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)

LINE COUNT: 1043

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A drug delivery system (10) includes a first capsule half (12) having an inner chamber (16) for containing a drug (18) therein. A plug (28) is disposed in a passageway (26) of the capsule half (12) for plugging the opening (24) thereof. The plug (28) is releasable from the passageway opening (24) upon the application of pressure from within the inner chamber (16). A pump mechanism, reactive with the external environment of the capsule half (12), causes an increase in pressure within the inner chamber (16) and forces the plug (28) out of the passageway (26) to release the drug (18) from the inner chamber (16) and out of the passageway (26). Thusly, after initial release of drug from a second capsule half (14) releasably mounted on the first capsule half (12), the first capsule half (12) provides a second pulse of drug release at a predetermined time after initial ingestion of the capsule. The invention further provides a method of manufacturing the drug delivery system (10) and method by which the drug delivery system (10) provides the drug to a body.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

IN AMIDON, Gordon L., Ann Arbor, MI, United States

SUMM It has been recognized that there is a need for a drug delivery system which yields an increase in the oral dosing interval of drugs exhibiting presystemic loss metabolism while simultaneously maintaining bioavailability equivalent to the immediate release dosage form. Such drugs would otherwise either require short interval dosing, such as periodic oral dosing having short periods between each oral dosing.

SUMM . . . for emitting external fluid into the osmotic device. The device includes an opening having an erodible element, such as a gelatin plug that erodes and forms an osmotic passageway in the environment of use. Within the device is a modulating agent in nonequilibrium proportions. Upon the influx of fluid into the device, there is co-solubilization of a useful agent which is then released from the device. Thusly, co-solubilization of a modulating agent and a useful agent controls

SUMM the release of the useful agent and results in the delayed . . .  
 of drug will escape metabolism and therefore be available. For  
 those drugs with incomplete absorption due to low permeability, poor  
 solubility or in which case the absorption rate limited by rate of  
 dissolution, enhancers can be added to increase the bioavailability.. .

DETD The capsule halves 12,14 can be made from various materials, preferably  
 water containing gelatins.

DETD . . . checked from three spots in the mortar taking one gram sample.  
 A 98.4% yield was obtained. A number zero hard gelatin two piece  
 capsule was filled with 350 mg +/-1.5 mg of the fill mix or adjusted to  
 give a potency.

DETD . . . +/-1 mg of the captopril immediate release blend (50%) was  
 disposed into the cap of the size number zero hard gelatin and mounted  
 onto the capsule previously referred to above. The cap was placed on the  
 body taking care not to . . .

DETD . . . coating or immersion coating of the capsules 12 include acetone  
 for water insoluble materials and water (H O) for water soluble  
 coating materials. Other suitable solvents known to those skilled in the  
 art can also be used.

DETD A number zero hard gelatin two piece capsule (Capsugel, Greenwood,  
 S.C.) was filled with 200 mg of the osmotic charge (sorbitol/lactose)-  
 aspirin formulation. Gelucire 50/02 was.

DETD Capsules, prepared as described above numbered from 3 to 7, were used  
 for bioavailability study. Captopril tablets and powder for oral and  
 intravenous studies were kindly donated by Squibb. Two male beagle dogs,  
 weighing thirty-four and thirty pounds and two midgut-fistulated. . .

DETD Oral study--Four tablets containing 25 mg of Captopril were given to  
 four dogs orally with 20 ml of tap water. Dogs. . .

DETD The study was duplicated in each dog. The experimental design was the  
 same as the oral study except that the schedule for sample collection  
 was every one hour for twelve to thirteen hours. Dogs were released. . .

DETD . . . time zero to infinity by extrapolating the last blood  
 concentration with an elimination rate constant (ke) were evaluated from  
 the oral, intravenous, and technology studies based on the  
 noncompartmental analysis. Relative bioavailability of technology  
 capsules were determined comparing to the oral study and normalized by  
 the dose given.

DETD Size 0, hard gelatin capsules were coated with cellulose acetate which  
 was dissolved in acetone and ethanol. Triacetin was used as a  
 plasticizer. The.

DETD Caps were removed from size 2 hard gelatin capsules (Capsugel®)  
 and the bodies were manually dipped into a (9% w/v acetone +1.4% w/v  
 triacetin) solution of cellulose acetate.

DETD Size 1 hard gelatin capsules (Capsugel®) were dipped into a  
 solution of 15 gm polyurethane (Spencel F78-M-50, Reichold) in 30 gm of  
 acetone, USP/NF.

DETD . . . USP  
 100.00  
 Lactose, Anhydrous, USP  
 41.00  
 Mictocrystalline Cellulose, NF  
 97.35  
 Sorbitol, NF 35.00  
 Croscarmellose Sodium, NF  
 7.00  
 Magnesium Stearate, BP  
 1.75  
 Gelocire 50/02 120.00  
 Size #0 hard gelatin two piece capsules  
 66.00  
 Captopril immediate release blend (50%)  
 Coating solution for captopril pulsatile  
 q.s. to obtain  
 release capsules suitable release

---

\* Microcrystalline. . .

L16 ANSWER 5 OF 11 USPATFULL

Full-text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:159220 USPATFULL  
 TITLE: Water soluble pharmaceutical coating and method for  
 producing coated pharmaceuticals  
 INVENTOR(S): Amidon, Gordon L., Ann Arbor, MI, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S) : Crison, John R., Ann Arbor, MI, United States  
Port Systems, L.L.C., Ann Arbor, MI, United States  
(U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5851275		19981222
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-790737		19970127 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1996-594814, filed on 31 Jan 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 5686133		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Dudash, Diana		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Kohn & Associates		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	5		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	10 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	704		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A method of making a pharmaceutical composition is disclosed. The method includes the steps of contacting at least one pharmaceutical ingredient with a mixture consisting essentially of gelatin and lecithin to increase the dissolution rate of water-insoluble pharmaceutical ingredients. A pharmaceutical excipient coating for increasing the dissolution rate of water-insoluble pharmaceutical ingredients is also disclosed. The coating consists essentially of gelatin and lecithin.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

TI Water soluble pharmaceutical coating and method for producing coated pharmaceuticals

IN Amidon, Gordon L., Ann Arbor, MI, United States

AB . . . is disclosed. The method includes the steps of contacting at least one pharmaceutical ingredient with a mixture consisting essentially of gelatin and lecithin to increase the dissolution rate of water-insoluble pharmaceutical ingredients. A pharmaceutical excipient coating for increasing the dissolution rate of water-insoluble pharmaceutical ingredients is also disclosed. The coating consists essentially of gelatin and lecithin.

SUMM It is well known in the art that there are solid drugs which are scarcely soluble in water. Due to their low solubilities, these drugs have a correspondingly low degree of bioavailability.

SUMM Several prior art processes have been developed in efforts to increase the solubility and, hence, the bioavailability of poorly soluble pharmaceuticals or drugs. One such prior art process discloses the use of water-soluble high-molecular weight substances having low melting points, such as Carbowax, in combination with an insoluble drug. However, compositions prepared by. . .

SUMM Other methods of increasing the aqueous dissolution rate of poorly water-soluble drugs include the use of organic solvents to solubilize the poorly water-soluble drug or pharmaceutical composition. One such method is disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 4,540,602 to Motoyama et al., issued Sep.. . . 10, 1985, which discloses a process for the preparation of activated pharmaceutical compositions containing a solid drug that is scarcely soluble in water. The method includes the steps of dissolving or solubilizing a solid drug, that is highly insoluble in water, in a low-boiling point hydrophobic organic solvent such as lecithin. The solubilized drug is then emulsified in the presence of a water-soluble, high-molecular weight substance, such as gelatin, and the drug is removed from the emulsion.

SUMM The method disclosed in the Motoyama et al. reference solubilizes the drug and then resolidifies/recrystallizes the drug in a water-soluble matrix such as gelatin or lecithin. The Motoyama et al. method requires the use of organic solvents in order to solubilize the drug. This method has several inherent disadvantages or drawbacks. First, since the drug is solubilized and then recrystallized, the recrystallized product must be reidentified since polymorphic changes can occur when the drug is recrystallized in. . . Additionally, since the compounds of interest in the Motoyama patent are water-insoluble, organic solvents must be used in order to solubilize the drugs of interest. The use of organic solvents creates further problems with the health and safety aspects of organic. . . the use of organic solvents considerably add to the cost of utilizing organic solvents in a method to increase the solubility of water-insoluble drugs as organic solvent recovery and containment devices are very costly. Other known surface active excipients can be. . .

- SUMM Therefore, it would be advantageous and desirable to have a method of increasing the dissolution rate of poorly water-soluble pharmaceuticals which avoids the drawbacks of the prior art methods. Furthermore, it would be desirable to have a method which is completely aqueous-based in order to avoid the necessity for recharacterization of the pharmaceuticals or drugs according to the solubilization method disclosed above and also eliminating the cost and both health and environmental safety aspects of using organic solvents. It. . .
- SUMM By combining the method and coating of the present invention with poorly water-soluble drugs or pharmaceutical compositions, optimal advantage can be taken of the potential potency and efficacy of poorly water-soluble drugs by increasing their bioavailability. The present invention provides an improved method and coating for providing poorly water-soluble drugs with a means for a greater dissolution rate and, hence, greater bioavailability which includes all of the aforementioned mentioned. . .
- SUMM . . . a method of making a pharmaceutical composition by contacting at least one pharmaceutical ingredient with a mixture consisting essentially of gelatin and lecithin to increase the dissolution rate of water-insoluble pharmaceutical ingredients.
- SUMM . . . provides a pharmaceutical excipient coating for increasing the dissolution rate of water-insoluble pharmaceutical ingredient wherein the coating consists essentially of gelatin and lecithin.
- DRWD FIG. 1b is a plot of Do vs. DN for griseofulvin and digoxin which are drugs which have similar solubilities (0.017 mg/ml and 0.024 mg/ml, respectively) but have different absorption potentials due to the dose (500 mg vs. 0.5 mg);
- DRWD FIG. 2 is a graph showing the dissolution profiles of bulk cyclosporin powder and bulk cyclosporin coated with the lecithin/gelatin coating according to the present invention in 0.01% sodium lauryl sulfate (SLS);
- DRWD FIG. 3 is a graph showing the percent of bulk cyclosporin powder and bulk cyclosporin powder coated with the lecithin/gelatin coating according to the present invention dissolved in simulated intestinal fluid (SIF) at pH 7.5@37.degree. C.;
- DRWD FIG. 5 is a graph showing dog plasma levels of cyclosporin bulk powder and cyclosporin bulk powder formulated with a lecithin/gelatin mixture according to the present invention after oral administration wherein the area under the curve (AUC) for the lecithin/gelatin coated formulation in two (2) times the AUC for the bulk powder;
- DRWD FIG. 6 is a graph comparing bulk cyclosporin powder and lecithin/gelatin coated cyclosporin prepared by spray-drying onto Nu-Pareils®;
- DRWD FIG. 7 is a graph showing percent cyclosporin dissolved comparing a lecithin/gelatin coated formulation according to the present invention with bulk cyclosporin powder in simulated intestinal fluid (SIF), USP, pH 7.5@37.degree. C.;
- DRWD FIG. 8 is a graph showing the dissolution of lyophilized lecithin/gelatin coated cyclosporin compared with bulk cyclosporin powder; in Milli-Q water@37.degree. C.
- DETD . . . ingredients is disclosed. The method generally includes the steps of contacting at least one pharmaceutical ingredient with a mixture including gelatin and lecithin.
- DETD . . . pharmaceutical ingredient at a time can be treated according to the present invention to yield a desired pharmaceutical composition. Additionally, poorly-water-soluble pharmaceutical ingredients can be treated according to the present invention and can then be used in combination with other pharmaceutical ingredients which therefore may or may not be poorly water-soluble.
- DETD The method includes the steps of dissolving gelatin in water heated to between 35°-40° C. Lecithin is added to the gelatin/water mixture and is thoroughly mixed therein. At least one pharmaceutical ingredient in solid particulate form is then added slowly and. . . mixed so as to cause thorough and uniform coating of the particles of the pharmaceutical ingredient. Following coating with the gelatin/lecithin mixture, the coated pharmaceutical ingredient is then dried.
- DETD Referring to Table 1, the general range of concentrations of excipient (i.e., the lecithin/gelatin) and pharmaceutical ingredient is shown. The concentration in the coating solution of gelatin and lecithin broadly ranges from approximately 0.001-99.90 (w/v) each and more preferably 0.01 to 2.0% each. The concentration in the coating solution of the pharmaceutical ingredient ranges from approximately 0.1-15.0% (w/v). It is preferable that the lecithin and gelatin be present in a 1:1 ratio.
- DETD The contacting step includes coating the pharmaceutical ingredient with

the mixture including water **gelatin** and lecithin. The coating step can be accomplished by simple immersion of the particles of the pharmaceutical ingredient. It is believed that the **gelatin** coats the particles of the pharmaceutical ingredient and prevents aggregation or clumping of the particles. The lecithin element is thought. . . or to form micelles which facilitate dissolution of the pharmaceutical ingredient. In acting in this complementary fashion, the coating including **gelatin** and lecithin increases the dissolution rate of water-insoluble pharmaceutical ingredients. The above-described theory is provided merely for descriptive purposes and. . .

DETD After the pharmaceutical ingredient(s) is coated with the aqueous mixture of **gelatin** and lecithin, the aqueous solvent water can be removed by various techniques.

DETD . . . The basic design consists of a spray nozzle, a drying chamber, and an air source. The drug, along with other **solubilized** or suspended materials are pumped through a spray nozzle, atomized and dried into a fine, amorphous powder. Alternatively, it is. . .

DETD Additionally, the method of the present invention can include the step of spray coating the **gelatin**/lecithin coated pharmaceutical ingredient onto micronized particles. Micronization is the process by which solid drug particles are reduced in size as. . . equation 1; ##EQU1## where m is the mass of drug, t is time, SA is surface area, C is the **solubility** of the drug, h is the diffusional boundary layer thickness, and C is the concentration of drug in the bulk. . .

DETD . . . active pharmaceutical ingredient utilized in the method of the present invention can include griseofulvin, cyclosporin (see Table 3 for aqueous **solubilities** of these compounds and other suitable pharmaceutical ingredients or drugs having low water **solubility**). Referring to FIG. 2, initial dissolution rates for cyclosporin formulations are shown. The dissolution rate for cyclosporin coated with lecithin/**gelatin** was shown to be greater than for bulk cyclosporin powder.

DETD . . . initial dissolution rates and the total dissolution rates over time were greater for both cyclosporin and griseofulvin treated with the lecithin/**gelatin** coating of the present invention than with the non-coated formulations tested. The results illustrate for both cyclosporin and griseofulvin that. . . rates of dissolution and the dissolution over time were both faster and greater when each compound was treated with the lecithin/**gelatin** coating. Additionally, the results shown in these Figures demonstrate that cyclosporin treated with the lecithin/**gelatin** coating of the present invention had both a greater initial dissolution rate and a greater dissolution rate over time than bulk cyclosporin powder. The same results were true for the griseofulvin treated with the lecithin/**gelatin** coating of the present invention, that is, the griseofulvin treated with the lecithin/**gelatin** coating demonstrated both a greater initial dissolution rate and a greater overall percentage of dissolution over time as compared to. . .

DETD . . . cyclosporin formulations are illustrated. Table 2 illustrates a doubling of the relative bioavailability of cyclosporin given orally in dogs for lecithin/**gelatin** coated cyclosporin versus bulk cyclosporin powder.

DETD . . . the fraction dose absorbed is inversely proportional to dose and is directly proportion to the dissolution rate. Therefore, *in vivo* **solubilization** and dissolution are important determinants of drug absorption.

DETD . . . addition to the symbols defined previously, M is the dose, and r is the initial particle radius, C is the **solubility**, p is the density, Pff is the effective permeability, t is the residence time, tbs is the absorption time, and. . .

DETD where C is the **solubility** of the drug, and C (0) is the concentration of the drug entering the intestine.

DETD The class of drugs that are being considered in this patent are those that have low **solubility**, i.e., drugs where the concentration greatly exceeds the **solubility**. The absorption of these drugs is limited by how much drug can get into solution. According to the Hixson-Crowell cube. . . percent of drug in solution in a given period of time is a function of the particle size and the **solubility**. ##EQU5## Where D, C, r, t and p are previously defined. In the case of water insoluble drugs, the **solubility**, or C is low such that the dose of drug given exceeds the amount of fluids available in the GI tract for complete dissolution to take place. Therefore, reducing the particle size or increasing the **solubility**, or both, are methods for increasing the dissolution rate and absorption of a water insoluble drug.

- DETD The second disadvantage comes from attempting to increase the **solubility**. Two methods can be used to increase the **solubility** of a drug, 1) formation of a salt, and 2) incorporating surfactants in the formulation. Salt formation has been used successfully but is limited to weak acids and bases. In theory, surfactants should work well to increase the **solubility**, however the concentration of surfactants needed to overcome the dilution effect of the GI tract often exceeds safe levels. Since. . .
- DETD . . . for complete dissolution greatly exceed the fluid initially available. The brevity of this list confirms the importance of a drugs **solubility** to achieving a successful, marketable product.
- DETD The significance of **solubility** and dissolution rate to absorption are clearly defined in the dose and dissolution numbers. More precisely, the dissolution rate is. . . on dose and dissolution is also noteworthy since it emphasizes that it is the dose number rather than just the **solubility**, that needs to be included in predicting drug absorption. Other physical constants such as diffusivity and particle density contribute to. . .
- DETD Cyclosporin, an immunosuppressive drug with an aqueous **solubility** of 0.006 mg/ml at 37° C., was coated with lecithin and **gelatin** as described above. The lecithin/**gelatin** formula was prepared by dissolving 1 gm each of **gelatin**, USP/NF and lecithin NF in 100 ml of water. 0.5 gm of cyclosporin was added to this liquid and mixed. . .
- DETD FIGS. 2 and 3 show the dissolution profile of cyclosporin bulk powder, with and without the lecithin/**gelatin** coating in 0.01% sodium lauryl sulfate and Simulated Intestinal Fluid, pH 7.5 at 37° C. In the surfactant solution, 17% of the lecithin/**gelatin** formulation was in solution after 120 minutes compared to the bulk powder which was 3.4% in solution in the same. . .
- DETD . . . used in the in vitro experiments was administered to dogs both as the bulk powder and formulated with lecithin and **gelatin** as described above. The lecithin/**gelatin** formulation and bulk powder were suspended in 10 ml of water administered via a gastric tube followed by 40 ml. . . content. FIG. 5 shows the results of this study (Abdallah and Mayersohn, 1991; (Bowers, 1990]. Based on these results, the lecithin/**gelatin** formulation showed a 2.0-fold increase in bioavailability relative to the bulk powder.
- DETD FIG. 5 illustrates the results of a study performed to determine the relative plasma concentration of cyclosporin over time following **oral** administration. The data illustrated in FIG. 6 suggests that coated cyclosporin powder was more readily dissolved into the intestinal lumen. . .
- DETD As was stated above, the method of the present invention can include the manufacture of pharmaceutical ingredients treated with the lecithin/**gelatin** coating which is then lyophilized or the pharmaceutical ingredient treated with the lecithin/**gelatin** coating can be spray coated onto beads. Referring to FIG. 8, lyophilized cyclosporin formulation treated with the lecithin/**gelatin** coating and bulk cyclosporin powder were compared. The percentage cyclosporin dissolved in Milli-Q (Millipore, Corp.) (deionized, distilled water) over time is illustrated. The lyophilized cyclosporin coated with lecithin/**gelatin** demonstrated both a greater initial dissolution rate and greater overall percentage dissolution of coated cyclosporin as compared to the bulk. . .
- DETD . . . order to ascertain in vitro data regarding the performance of the subject invention. Cyclosporin, a immunosuppressive drug, has an aqueous **solubility** of about 0.006 mg/ml. This compound was formulated with lecithin and **gelatin**, as described above, and its dissolution into 0.25% sodium lauryl sulfate was measured as shown in FIG. 2. The lecithin/**gelatin** formulation and the bulk powder form were treated in Simulated Intestinal Fluid, USP for two hours with 0.25% w/v sodium. . .
- DETD As shown in FIGS. 3 and 8, in the simulated intestinal fluid, the amount dissolved of the lecithin/**gelatin** coated formulation was much greater than bulk powder which was essentially insoluble over the course of the experiment.
- DETD . . . performance of the subject invention. Cyclosporin was administered to dogs both as the bulk powder and formulated with lecithin and **gelatin** as described above. The lecithin/**gelatin** formula was prepared by dissolving one gm each of **gelatin**, USP/NF and lecithin NF in 100 ml of water. 0.5 gm of cyclosporin was added to this liquid and mixed. . . to coat the particles. The suspension was then placed on a freeze-drier and the moisture was removed by lyophilization. The lecithin/**gelatin** formulation and bulk powder were suspended in 10 ml of water administered via a gastric tube followed by 40 ml. . .

content. FIG. 5 shows the results of this study [Abdallah et al., 1991; Bowers, 1990]. Based on these results, the lecithin/gelatin formulation showed a 2.0-fold increase in bioavailability relative to the bulk powder.

DETD The results of the above studies demonstrate that the lecithin/gelatin coating of the present invention greatly increases both the initial dissolution rate and total percentage dissolution of previously poorly water-soluble pharmaceutical ingredients. That is, the method of coating a poorly water-soluble pharmaceutical ingredient with a pharmaceutical excipient or coating formulation which includes lecithin and gelatin greatly increased both the initial dissolution rate and overall percent dissolution of the previously poorly water-soluble pharmaceutical ingredient. The increased dissolution of the pharmaceutical ingredients treated according to the present invention allows drugs which may have poor water-solubility to be utilized since the method and coating of the present invention greatly increases the dissolution rate of these poorly water-soluble pharmaceuticals contained therein.

DETD . . . been shown to function in vitro as well as in vivo. The present invention increases the dissolution rate of poorly water-soluble pharmaceutical ingredients without solubilizing and/or then recrystallizing the pharmaceutical ingredient thereby eliminating the necessity for recharacterization or reidentification the pharmaceutical ingredient as discussed above. . .

DETD TABLE 1

Range of lecithin and gelatin (% weight of final powder) = 1% to 40% (w/w).

Material Range of Conc. in Coating Solution (% w/v)

lecithin	0.01-2.0
gelatin	0.01-2.0
drug	0.1-12

DETD TABLE 2

Relative Bioavailability in Dogs of Cyclosporin Given Oral Comparing the Lecithin/Gelatin formulation with the Bulk Powder

Formulation	AUC-6 (μg·hr/ml)	Relative Increase in Bioavailability
cyclosporin bulk powder	0.7	1.0
lecithin/gelatin cyclosporin formulation	1.4	2.0

DETD TABLE 3

Examples of Currently Marketed Water Insoluble Drugs  
Solubility

Formulation	(mg/ml)	Dose (mg)	VISSOLUTION (liters)
-------------	---------	-----------	----------------------

Cyclosporin1	0.006	750	125
Griseofulvin2	0.017	500	29.4
Digoxin3	0.024	0.50	0.021
Nifedipine4	0.010	30.0	3.0
Itraconazole5	0.001	200	9.9

Carbamazepine6

. . . Steimer, and W. Niederberger, J. Pharmacokinet, Biophar. 16:331-353 (1988).

2 Katchen, B. Symchowicz, S. J. Pharm. Sci., 56:1108 (1967). note: solubility was measured at 39° C.

3 J. B. Dressman, D. Fleisher, Mixingtank Model for Predicting Dissolution Rate Control of Oral Absorption, J. Pharm. Sci. 75:109-116 (1986).

4 D. R. Swanson, et al, Nifedipine Gastrointestinal Therapeutic System, Amer J of Med., . . .

- DETD Dressman and Fleisher, "Mixing-tank Model for Predicting Dissolution Rate control of Oral Absorption, J. Pharm. Sci., 75: 109-116 (1986).  
 DETD Grant and Higuchi, in Techniques of Chemistry, "Solubility Behaviour of Organic Compounds", Volume 21, W. H. Saunders, Editor, John Wiley & Sons, Toronto, Canada (1990).  
 DETD Oh et al, "Estimating the Fraction Dose Absorbed from Suspensions of Poorly Soluble Compounds in Humans: A Mathematical Model. Pharm Res, 10: 264-270 (1993).  
 CLM What is claimed is:  
 1. A pharmaceutical excipient coating for increasing the dissolution rate of water-insoluble pharmaceutical ingredients, said coating consisting essentially of gelatin and lecithin in a non-bilayer form.  
 2. A coating according to claim 1, wherein the concentration of said gelatin component ranges from 0.001% (w/v) to 99.9% (w/v).  
 3. A coating according to claim 2, wherein the concentration of said gelatin component ranges from 0.01% (w/v) to 2.0% (w/v).

L16 ANSWER 6 OF 11 USPATFULL

Full-text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:138474 USPATFULL  
 TITLE: Water soluble pharmaceutical coating and method for producing coated pharmaceuticals  
 INVENTOR(S): Amidon, Gordon L., Ann Arbor, MI, United States  
 Crison, John R., Ann Arbor, MI, United States  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Port Systems L.L.C., Ann Arbor, MI, United States (U.S. corporation)

PATENT INFORMATION:	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 5834022		19981110
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	US 1997-790570		19970129 (8)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Division of Ser. No. US 1996-594814, filed on 31 Jan 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 5686133		
FILE SEGMENT:	Utility		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Granted		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Kishore, Gollemudi S.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	5		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	9 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	707		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A method of making a pharmaceutical composition is disclosed. The method includes the steps of contacting at least one pharmaceutical ingredient with a mixture consisting essentially of gelatin and lecithin to increase the dissolution rate of water-insoluble pharmaceutical ingredients. A pharmaceutical excipient coating for increasing the dissolution rate of water-insoluble pharmaceutical ingredients is also disclosed. The coating consists essentially of gelatin and lecithin.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

TI Water soluble pharmaceutical coating and method for producing coated pharmaceuticals  
 IN Amidon, Gordon L., Ann Arbor, MI, United States  
 AB . . . is disclosed. The method includes the steps of contacting at least one pharmaceutical ingredient with a mixture consisting essentially of gelatin and lecithin to increase the dissolution rate of water-insoluble pharmaceutical ingredients. A pharmaceutical excipient coating for increasing the dissolution rate of water-insoluble pharmaceutical ingredients is also disclosed. The coating consists essentially of gelatin and lecithin.  
 SUMM It is well known in the art that there are solid drugs which are scarcely soluble in water. Due to their low solubilities, these drugs have a correspondingly low degree of bioavailability.  
 SUMM Several prior art processes have been developed in efforts to increase the solubility and, hence, the bioavailability of poorly soluble pharmaceuticals or drugs. One such prior art process discloses the use of water-soluble high-molecular weight substances having low melting points, such as Carbowax, in combination with an insoluble drug. However, compositions prepared by . . .  
 SUMM Other methods of increasing the aqueous dissolution rate of poorly water-soluble drugs include the use of organic solvents to

**solubilize** the poorly water-soluble drug or pharmaceutical composition. One such method is disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 4,540,602 to Motoyama et al., issued Sep. . . . 10, 1985, which discloses a process for the preparation of activated pharmaceutical compositions containing a solid drug that is scarcely soluble in water. The method includes the steps of dissolving or **solubilizing** a solid drug, that is highly insoluble in water, in a low-boiling point hydrophobic organic solvent such as lecithin. The **solubilized** drug is then emulsified in the presence of a water-soluble, high-molecular weight substance, such as **gelatin**, and the drug is removed from the emulsion.

SUMM The method disclosed in the Motoyama et al. reference **solubilizes** the drug and then resolidifies/recrystallizes the drug in a water-soluble matrix such as **gelatin** or lecithin. The Motoyama et al. method requires the use of organic solvents in order to **solubilize** the drug. This method has several inherent disadvantages or drawbacks. First, since the drug is **solubilized** and then recrystallized, the recrystallized product must be reidentified since polymorphic changes can occur when the drug is recrystallized in. . . . Additionally, since the compounds of interest in the Motoyama patent are water-insoluble, organic solvents must be used in order to **solubilize** the drugs of interest. The use of organic solvents creates further problems with the health and safety aspects of organic. . . . the use of organic solvents considerably add to the cost of utilizing organic solvents in a method to increase the **solubility** of water-insoluble drugs as organic solvent recovery and containment devices are very costly. Other known surface active excipients can be. . . .

SUMM Therefore, it would be advantageous and desirable to have a method of increasing the dissolution rate of poorly water-soluble pharmaceuticals which avoids the drawbacks of the prior art methods. Furthermore, it would be desirable to have a method which is completely aqueous-based in order to avoid the necessity for recharacterization of the pharmaceuticals or drugs according to the **solubilization** method disclosed above and also eliminating the cost and both health and environmental safety aspects of using organic solvents. It. . . .

SUMM By combining the method and coating of the present invention with poorly water-soluble drugs or pharmaceutical compositions, optimal advantage can be taken of the potential potency and efficacy of poorly water-soluble drugs by increasing their bioavailability. The present invention provides an improved method and coating for providing poorly water-soluble drugs with a means for a greater dissolution rate and, hence, greater bioavailability which includes all of the aforementioned mentioned. . . .

SUMM . . . a method of making a pharmaceutical composition by contacting at least one pharmaceutical ingredient with a mixture consisting essentially of **gelatin** and lecithin to increase the dissolution rate of water-insoluble pharmaceutical ingredients.

SUMM . . . provides a pharmaceutical excipient coating for increasing the dissolution rate of water-insoluble pharmaceutical ingredient wherein the coating consists essentially of **gelatin** and lecithin.

DRWD FIG. 1b is a plot of Do vs. DN for griseofulvin and digoxin which are drugs which have similar **solubilities** (0.017 mg/ml and 0.024 mg/ml, respectively) but have different absorption potentials due to the dose (500 mg vs. 0.5 mg);

DRWD FIG. 2 is a graph showing the dissolution profiles of bulk cyclosporin powder and bulk cyclosporin coated with the lecithin/**gelatin** coating according to the present invention in 0.01% sodium lauryl sulfate (SLS);

DRWD FIG. 3 is a graph showing the percent of bulk cyclosporin powder and bulk cyclosporin powder coated with the lecithin/**gelatin** coating according to the present invention dissolved in simulated intestinal fluid (SIF) at pH 7.5 @ 37° C.;

DRWD FIG. 5 is a graph showing dog plasma levels of cyclosporin bulk powder and cyclosporin bulk powder formulated with a lecithin/**gelatin** mixture according to the present invention after oral administration wherein the area under the curve (AUC) for the lecithin/**gelatin** coated formulation in two (2) times the AUC for the bulk powder;

DRWD FIG. 6 is a graph comparing bulk cyclosporin powder and lecithin/**gelatin** coated cyclosporin prepared by spray-drying onto Nu-Pareils®;

DRWD FIG. 7 is a graph showing percent cyclosporin dissolved comparing a lecithin/**gelatin** coated formulation according to the present invention with bulk cyclosporin powder in simulated intestinal fluid (SIF), USP, pH 7.5 @. . . .

DRWD FIG. 8 is a graph showing the dissolution of lyophyllized lecithin/**gelatin** coated cyclosporin compared with bulk cyclosporin powder; in Milli-Q water @ 37° C.

DETD . . . ingredients is disclosed. The method generally includes the steps of contacting at least one pharmaceutical ingredient with a mixture including **gelatin** and **lecithin**.

DETD . . . pharmaceutical ingredient at a time can be treated according to the present invention to yield a desired pharmaceutical composition. Additionally, poorly-water-soluble pharmaceutical ingredients can be treated according to the present invention and can then be used in combination with other pharmaceutical ingredients which therefore may or may not be poorly water-soluble.

DETD The method includes the steps of dissolving **gelatin** in water heated to between 35°-40° C. Lecithin is added to the **gelatin**/water mixture and is thoroughly mixed therein. At least one pharmaceutical ingredient in solid particulate form is then added slowly and . . . mixed so as to cause thorough and uniform coating of the particles of the pharmaceutical ingredient. Following coating with the **gelatin**/lecithin mixture, the coated pharmaceutical ingredient is then dried.

DETD Referring to Table 1, the general range of concentrations of excipient (i.e., the **lecithin/gelatin**) and pharmaceutical ingredient is shown. The concentration in the coating solution of **gelatin** and **lecithin** broadly ranges from approximately 0.001-99.9% (w/v) each and more preferably 0.01% to 2.0% each. The concentration in the coating solution of the pharmaceutical ingredient ranges from approximately 0.1-15.0% (w/v). It is preferable that the **lecithin** and **gelatin** be present in a 1:1 ratio.

DETD The contacting step includes coating the pharmaceutical ingredient with the mixture including water **gelatin** and **lecithin**. The coating step can be accomplished by simple immersion of the particles of the pharmaceutical ingredient. It is believed that the **gelatin** coats the particles of the pharmaceutical ingredient and prevents aggregation or clumping of the particles. The **lecithin** element is thought. . . or to form micelles which facilitate dissolution of the pharmaceutical ingredient. In acting in this complementary fashion, the coating including **gelatin** and **lecithin** increases the dissolution rate of water-insoluble pharmaceutical ingredients. The above-described theory is provided merely for descriptive purposes and. . .

DETD After the pharmaceutical ingredient(s) is coated with the aqueous mixture of **gelatin** and **lecithin**, the aqueous solvent water can be removed by various techniques.

DETD . . . The basic design consists of a spray nozzle, a drying chamber, and an air source. The drug, along with other solubilized or suspended materials are pumped through a spray nozzle, atomized and dried into a fine, amorphous powder. Alternatively, it is. . .

DETD Additionally, the method of the present invention can include the step of spray coating the **gelatin**/**lecithin** coated pharmaceutical ingredient onto micronized particles. Micronization is the process by which solid drug particles are reduced in size. Since. . .

DETD . . . equation 1; ##EQU1## where m is the mass of drug, t is time, SA is surface area, C is the solubility of the drug, h is the diffusional boundary layer thickness, and C is the concentration of drug in the bulk. . .

DETD . . . active pharmaceutical ingredient utilized in the method of the present invention can include griseofulvin, cyclosporin (see Table 3 for aqueous solubilities of these compounds and other suitable pharmaceutical ingredients or drugs having low water solubility).

DETD Referring to FIG. 2, initial dissolution rates for cyclosporin formulations are shown. The dissolution rate for cyclosporin coated with **lecithin/gelatin** was shown to be greater than for bulk cyclosporin powder.

DETD . . . initial dissolution rates and the total dissolution rates over time were greater for both cyclosporin and griseofulvin treated with the **lecithin/gelatin** coating of the present invention than with the non-coated formulations tested. The results illustrate for both cyclosporin and griseofulvin that. . . rates of dissolution and the dissolution over time were both faster and greater when each compound was treated with the **lecithin/gelatin** coating. Additionally, the results shown in these Figures demonstrate that cyclosporin treated with the **lecithin/gelatin** coating of the present invention had both a greater initial dissolution rate and a greater dissolution rate over time than bulk cyclosporin powder. The same results were true for the griseofulvin treated with the **lecithin/gelatin** coating of the present invention, that is, the griseofulvin treated with the **lecithin/gelatin** coating demonstrated both a greater initial dissolution rate and a greater overall percentage of dissolution over time as compared to. . .

DETD . . . cyclosporin formulations are illustrated. Table 2 illustrates a doubling of the relative bioavailability of cyclosporin given orally in dogs for lecithin/gelatin coated cyclosporin versus bulk cyclosporin powder.

DETD . . . the fraction dose absorbed is inversely proportional to dose and is directly proportion to the dissolution rate. Therefore, in vivo solubilization and dissolution are important determinants of drug absorption.

DETD . . . addition to the symbols defined previously, M is the dose, and r is the initial particle radius, C is the solubility, ρ is the density, Pff is the effective permeability, tes is the residence time, tbs is the absorption time, and. . .

DETD where C is the solubility of the drug, and C (0) is the concentration of the drug entering the intestine.

DETD The class of drugs that are being considered in this patent are those that have low solubility, i.e., drugs where the concentration greatly exceeds the solubility. The absorption of these drugs is limited by how much drug can get into solution. According to the Hixson-Crowell cube. . . percent of drug in solution in a given period of time is a function of the particle size and the solubility. ##EQU5## Where D,C,r,t and ρ are previously defined. In the case of water insoluble drugs, the solubility, or C is low such that the dose of drug given exceeds the amount of fluids available in the GI tract for complete dissolution to take place. Therefore, reducing the particle size or increasing the solubility, or both, are methods for increasing the dissolution rate and absorption of a water insoluble drug.

DETD The second disadvantage comes from attempting to increase the solubility. Two methods can be used to increase the solubility of a drug, 1) formation of a salt, and 2) incorporating surfactants in the formulation. Salt formation has been used successfully but is limited to weak acids and bases. In theory, surfactants should work well to increase the solubility, however the concentration of surfactants needed to overcome the dilution effect of the GI tract often exceeds safe levels. Since. . .

DETD . . . for complete dissolution greatly exceed the fluid initially available. The brevity of this list confirms the importance of a drugs solubility to achieving a successful, marketable product.

DETD The significance of solubility and dissolution rate to absorption are clearly defined in the dose and dissolution numbers. More precisely, the dissolution rate is. . . on dose and dissolution is also noteworthy since it emphasizes that it is the dose number rather than just the solubility, that needs to be included in predicting drug absorption. Other physical constants such as diffusivity and particle density contribute to. . .

DETD Cyclosporin, an immunosuppressive drug with an aqueous solubility of 0.006 mg/ml at 37° C., was coated with lecithin and gelatin as described above. The lecithin/gelatin formula was prepared by dissolving 1 gm each of gelatin, USP/NF and lecithin NF in 100 ml of water. 0.5 gm of cyclosporin was added to this liquid and mixed. . . FIGS. 2 and 3 show the dissolution profile of cyclosporin bulk powder, with and without the lecithin/gelatin coating in 0.01% sodium lauryl sulfate and Simulated Intestinal Fluid, pH 7.5 at 37° C. In the surfactant solution, 17% of the lecithin/gelatin formulation was in solution after 120 minutes compared to the bulk powder which was 3.4% in solution in the same. . .

DETD . . . used in the in vitro experiments was administered to dogs both as the bulk powder and formulated with lecithin and gelatin as described above. The lecithin/gelatin formulation and bulk powder were suspended in 10 ml of water administered via a gastric tube followed by 40 ml. . . content. FIG. 5 shows the results of this study [Abdallah and Mayersohn, 1991; (Bowers, 1990)]. Based on these results, the lecithin/gelatin formulation showed a 2.0-fold increase in bioavailability relative to the bulk powder.

DETD FIG. 5 illustrates the results of a study performed to determine the relative plasma concentration of cyclosporin over time following oral administration. The data illustrated in FIG. 6 suggests that coated cyclosporin powder was more readily dissolved into the intestinal lumen. . .

DETD As was stated above, the method of the present invention can include the manufacture of pharmaceutical ingredients treated with the lecithin/gelatin coating which is then lyophilized or the pharmaceutical ingredient treated with the lecithin/gelatin coating can be spray coated onto beads. Referring to FIG. 8, lyophilized cyclosporin formulation treated with the lecithin/gelatin coating and

bulk cyclosporin powder were compared. The percentage cyclosporin dissolved in Milli-Q (Millipore, Corp.) (deionized, distilled water) over time is illustrated. The lyophilized cyclosporin coated with lecithin/gelatin demonstrated both a greater initial dissolution rate and greater overall percentage dissolution of coated cyclosporin as compared to the bulk.

DETD . . . order to ascertain in vitro data regarding the performance of the subject invention. Cyclosporin, a immunosuppressive drug, has an aqueous solubility of about 0.006mg/ml. This compound was formulated with lecithin and gelatin, as described above, and its dissolution into 0.25% sodium lauryl sulfate was measured as shown in FIG. 2. The lecithin/gelatin formulation and the bulk powder form were treated in Simulated Intestinal Fluid, USP for two hours with 0.25% w/v sodium.

DETD As shown in FIGS. 3 and 8, in the simulated intestinal fluid, the amount dissolved of the lecithin/gelatin coated formulation was much greater than bulk powder which was essentially insoluble over the course of the experiment.

DETD . . . performance of the subject invention. Cyclosporin was administered to dogs both as the bulk powder and formulated with lecithin and gelatin as described above. The lecithin/gelatin formula was prepared by dissolving one gm each of gelatin, USP/NF and lecithin NF in 100 ml of water. 0.5 gm of cyclosporin was added to this liquid and mixed. . . to coat the particles. The suspension was then placed on a freeze-drier and the moisture was removed by lyophilization. The lecithin/gelatin formulation and bulk powder were suspended in 10 ml of water administered via a gastric tube followed by 40 ml. . . content. FIG. 5 shows the results of this study [Abdallah et al., 1991; Bowers, 1990]. Based on these results, the lecithin/gelatin formulation showed a 2.0-fold increase in bioavailability relative to the bulk powder.

DETD The results of the above studies demonstrate that the lecithin/gelatin coating of the present invention greatly increases both the initial dissolution rate and total percentage dissolution of previously poorly water-soluble pharmaceutical ingredients. That is, the method of coating a poorly water-soluble pharmaceutical ingredient with a pharmaceutical excipient or coating formulation which includes lecithin and gelatin greatly increased both the initial dissolution rate and overall percent dissolution of the previously poorly water-soluble pharmaceutical ingredient. The increased dissolution of the pharmaceutical ingredients treated according to the present invention allows drugs which may have poor water-solubility to be utilized since the method and coating of the present invention greatly increases the dissolution rate of these poorly water-soluble pharmaceuticals contained therein.

DETD . . . been shown to function in vitro as well as in vivo. The present invention increases the dissolution rate of poorly water-soluble pharmaceutical ingredients without solubilizing and/or then recrystallizing the pharmaceutical ingredient thereby eliminating the necessity for recharacterization or reidentification the pharmaceutical ingredient as discussed above. . .

DETD TABLE 1

Range of lecithin and gelatin (% weight of final powder) = 1% to 40% (w/w).

Material Range of Conc. in Coating Solution (% w/v)

lecithin	0.01-2.0
gelatin	0.01-2.0
drug	0.1-12

DETD TABLE 2

Relative Bioavailability in Dogs of Cyclosporin Given Oral Comparing the Lecithin/Gelatin formulation with the Bulk Powder

AUC-6

Relative Increase

Formulation	( $\mu$ g-hr/ml)	in Bioavailability
-------------	------------------	--------------------

cyclosporin bulk powder	0.7	1.0
-------------------------	-----	-----

lecithin/gelatin cyclosporin	1.4	2.0
------------------------------	-----	-----

formulation

DETD TABLE 3

Examples of Currently Marketed Water Insoluble Drugs  
Solubility

Formulation  
(mg/ml) Dose (mg) VISSOLUTION (liters)

Cyclosporin1	0.006	750	125
Griseofulvin2	0.017	500	29.4
Digoxin3	0.024	0.50	0.021
Nifedipine4	0.010	30.0	3.0
Itraconazole5	0.001	200	9.9

Carbamazepine6

. . . Steimer, and W. Niederberger, J.  
Pharmacokinet, Biophar., 16:331-353 (1988).  
2 Katchen, B. Symchowicz, S., J. Pharm. Sci., 56:1108 (1967). note:  
solubility was measured at 39° C.  
3 J. B. Dressman, D. Fleisher, Mixingtank Model for Predicting  
Dissolution Rate Control of Oral Absorption, J. Pharm. Sci., 75:109-116  
(1986).

4 D. R. Swanson, et al, Nifedipine Gastrointestinal Therapeutic  
System. Amer J of Med, . . .

DETD Dressman and Fleisher, "Mixing-tank Model for Predicting Dissolution  
Rate control of Oral Absorption, J. Pharm. Sci., 75:109-116 (1986).

DETD Grant and Higuchi, in Techniques of Chemistry, "Solubility Behaviour  
of Organic Compounds", Volume 21, W. H. Saunders, Editor, John Wiley &  
Sons, Toronto, Canada (1990).

DETD Oh et al, "Estimating the Fraction Dose Absorbed from Suspensions of  
Poorly Soluble Compounds in Humans: A Mathematical Model. Pharm Res,  
10:264-270 (1993)

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . with a coating made by the method of contacting at least one  
pharmaceutical ingredient with a mixture consisting essentially of  
gelatin in a range of 0.01% (w/v) to 2.0% (w/v) and lecithin in a  
range of 0.001% (w/v) to 99.9% (w/v). . .

2. A pharmaceutical composition as set forth in claim 1, wherein said  
concentration of said gelatin component ranges from 0.01% (w/v) to  
2.0% (w/v).

L16 ANSWER 7 OF 11 USPATFULL

Full-text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:104165 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Water soluble pharmaceutical coating and method for  
producing coated pharmaceuticals  
INVENTOR(S): Amidon, Gordon L., Ann Arbor, MI, United States  
Crisson, John R., Ann Arbor, MI, United States  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Port Systems, L.L.C., Ann Arbor, MI, United States  
(U.S. corporation)

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
--------	------	------

PATENT INFORMATION: US 5686133 19971111

APPLICATION INFO.: US 1996-594814 19960131 (8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

FILE SEGMENT: Granted

PRIMARY EXAMINER: Dudash, Diana

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Kohn & Associates

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 9

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 10 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)

LINE COUNT: 681

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A method of making a pharmaceutical composition is disclosed. The method  
includes the steps of contacting at least one pharmaceutical ingredient  
with a mixture consisting essentially of gelatin and lecithin to  
increase the dissolution rate of water-insoluble pharmaceutical  
ingredients. A pharmaceutical excipient coating for increasing the

dissolution rate of water-insoluble pharmaceutical ingredients is also disclosed. The coating consists essentially of **gelatin** and **lecithin**.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

- TI Water soluble pharmaceutical coating and method for producing coated pharmaceuticals
- IN Amidon, Gordon L., Ann Arbor, MI, United States
- AB . . . is disclosed. The method includes the steps of contacting at least one pharmaceutical ingredient with a mixture consisting essentially of **gelatin** and **lecithin** to increase the dissolution rate of water-insoluble pharmaceutical ingredients. A pharmaceutical excipient coating for increasing the dissolution rate of water-insoluble pharmaceutical ingredients is also disclosed. The coating consists essentially of **gelatin** and **lecithin**.
- SUMM It is well known in the art that there are solid drugs which are scarcely soluble in water. Due to their low **solubilities**, these drugs have a correspondingly low degree of bioavailability.
- SUMM Several prior art processes have been developed in efforts to increase the **solubility** and, hence, the bioavailability of poorly **soluble** pharmaceuticals or drugs. One such prior art process discloses the use of **water-soluble** high-molecular weight substances having low melting points, such as Carbowax, in combination with an insoluble drug. However, compositions prepared by . . .
- SUMM Other methods of increasing the aqueous dissolution rate of poorly **water-soluble** drugs include the use of organic solvents to **solubilize** the poorly **water-soluble** drug or pharmaceutical composition. One such method is disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 4,540,602 to Motoyama et al., issued Sep.. . . 10, 1985, which discloses a process for the preparation of activated pharmaceutical compositions containing a solid drug that is scarcely **soluble** in water. The method includes the steps of dissolving or **solubilizing** a solid drug, that is highly insoluble in water, in a low-boiling point hydrophobic organic solvent such as lecithin. The **solubilized** drug is then emulsified in the presence of a **water-soluble**, high-molecular weight substance, such as **gelatin**, and the drug is removed from the emulsion.
- SUMM The method disclosed in the Motoyama et al. reference **solubilizes** the drug and then resolidifies/recrystallizes the drug in a **water-soluble** matrix such as **gelatin** or lecithin. The Motoyama et al. method requires the use of organic solvents in order to **solubilize** the drug. This method has several inherent disadvantages or drawbacks. First, since the drug is **solubilized** and then recrystallized, the recrystallized product must be reidentified since polymorphic changes can occur when the drug is recrystallized in. . . Additionally, since the compounds of interest in the Motoyama patent are water-insoluble, organic solvents must be used in order to **solubilize** the drugs of interest. The use of organic solvents creates further problems with the health and safety aspects of organic. . . the use of organic solvents considerably add to the cost of utilizing organic solvents in a method to increase the **solubility** of water-insoluble drugs as organic solvent recovery and containment devices are very costly. Other known surface active excipients can be. . .
- SUMM Therefore, it would be advantageous and desirable to have a method of increasing the dissolution rate of poorly **water-soluble** pharmaceuticals which avoids the drawbacks of the prior art methods. Furthermore, it would be desirable to have a method which is completely aqueous-based in order to avoid the necessity for recharacterization of the pharmaceuticals or drugs according to the **solubilization** method disclosed above and also eliminating the cost and both health and environmental safety aspects of using organic solvents. It. . .
- SUMM By combining the method and coating of the present invention with poorly **water-soluble** drugs or pharmaceutical compositions, optimal advantage can be taken of the potential potency and efficacy of poorly **water-soluble** drugs by increasing their bioavailability. The present invention provides an improved method and coating for providing poorly **water-soluble** drugs with a means for a greater dissolution rate and, hence, greater bioavailability which includes all of the aforementioned mentioned. . .
- SUMM . . . a method of making a pharmaceutical composition by contacting at least one pharmaceutical ingredient with a mixture consisting essentially of **gelatin** and **lecithin** to increase the dissolution rate of water-insoluble pharmaceutical ingredients.
- SUMM . . . provides a pharmaceutical excipient coating for increasing the dissolution rate of water-insoluble pharmaceutical ingredient wherein the coating consists essentially of **gelatin** and **lecithin**.
- DRWD FIG. 1b is a plot of Do vs. DN for griseofulvin and digoxin which are

drugs which have similar solubilities (0.017 mg/ml and 0.024 mg/ml, respectively) but have different absorption potentials due to the dose (500 mg vs. 0.5 mg);

DRWD FIG. 2 is a graph showing the dissolution profiles of bulk cyclosporin powder and bulk cyclosporin coated with the lecithin/gelatin coating according to the present invention in 0.01% sodium lauryl sulfate (SLS);

DRWD FIG. 3 is a graph showing the percent of bulk cyclosporin powder and bulk cyclosporin powder coated with the lecithin/gelatin coating according to the present invention dissolved in simulated intestinal fluid (SIF) at pH 7.5 @ 37° C.;

DRWD FIG. 5 is a graph showing dog plasma levels of cyclosporin bulk powder and cyclosporin bulk powder formulated with a lecithin/gelatin mixture according to the present invention after oral administration wherein the area under the curve (AUC) for the lecithin/gelatin coated formulation in two (2) times the AUC for the bulk powder;

DRWD FIG. 6 is a graph comparing bulk cyclosporin powder and lecithin/gelatin coated cyclosporin prepared by spray-drying onto Nu-Pareils®;

DRWD FIG. 7 is a graph showing percent cyclosporin dissolved comparing a lecithin/gelatin coated formulation according to the present invention with bulk cyclosporin powder in simulated intestinal fluid (SIF), USP, pH 7.5 @. . .

DRWD FIG. 8 is a graph showing the dissolution of lyophilized lecithin/gelatin coated cyclosporin compared with bulk cyclosporin powder; in Milli-Q water @ 37° C.; and

DETD . . . ingredients is disclosed. The method generally includes the steps of contacting at least one pharmaceutical ingredient with a mixture including gelatin and lecithin.

DETD . . . pharmaceutical ingredient at a time can be treated according to the present invention to yield a desired pharmaceutical composition. Additionally, poorly-water-soluble pharmaceutical ingredients can be treated according to the present invention and can then be used in combination with other pharmaceutical ingredients which therefore may or may not be poorly water-soluble.

DETD The method includes the steps of dissolving gelatin in water heated to between 35°-40° C. Lecithin is added to the gelatin/water mixture and is thoroughly mixed therein. At least one pharmaceutical ingredient in solid particulate form is then added slowly and. . . mixed so as to cause thorough and uniform coating of the particles of the pharmaceutical ingredient. Following coating with the gelatin/lecithin mixture, the coated pharmaceutical ingredient is then dried.

DETD Referring to Table 1, the general range of concentrations of excipient (i.e., the lecithin/gelatin) and pharmaceutical ingredient is shown. The concentration in the coating solution of gelatin and lecithin broadly ranges from approximately 0.001-99.9% (w/v) each and more preferably 0.01% to 2.0% each. The concentration in the coating solution of the pharmaceutical ingredient ranges from approximately 0.1-15.0% (w/v). It is preferable that the lecithin and gelatin be present in a 1:1 ratio.

DETD The contacting step includes coating the pharmaceutical ingredient with the mixture including water gelatin and lecithin. The coating step can be accomplished by simple immersion of the particles of the pharmaceutical ingredient. It is believed that the gelatin coats the particles of the pharmaceutical ingredient and prevents aggregation or clumping of the particles. The lecithin element is thought. . . or to form micelles which facilitate dissolution of the pharmaceutical ingredient. In acting in this complementary fashion, the coating including gelatin and lecithin increases the dissolution rate of water-insoluble pharmaceutical ingredients. The above-described theory is provided merely for descriptive purposes and. . .

DETD After the pharmaceutical ingredient(s) is coated with the aqueous mixture of gelatin and lecithin, the aqueous solvent water can be removed by various techniques.

DETD . . . The basic design consists of a spray nozzle, a drying chamber, and an air source. The drug, along with other solubilized or suspended materials are pumped through a spray nozzle, atomized and dried into a fine, amorphous powder. Alternatively, it is. . .

DETD Additionally, the method of the present invention can include the step of spray coating the gelatin/lecithin coated pharmaceutical ingredient onto micronized particles. Micronization is the process by which solid drug particles are reduced in size as. . . equation 1; ##EQU1## where m is the mass of drug, t is time, SA is surface area, C is the solubility of the drug, h is the diffusional boundary layer thickness, and C is the concentration of drug in the bulk. . .

DETD . . . active pharmaceutical ingredient utilized in the method of the present invention can include griseofulvin, cyclosporin (see Table 3 for aqueous solubilities of these compounds and other suitable pharmaceutical ingredients or drugs having low water solubility).

DETD Referring to FIG. 2, initial dissolution rates for cyclosporin formulations are shown. The dissolution rate for cyclosporin coated with lecithin/gelatin was shown to be greater than for bulk cyclosporin powder.

DETD . . . initial dissolution rates and the total dissolution rates over time were greater for both cyclosporin and griseofulvin treated with the lecithin/gelatin coating of the present invention than with the non-coated formulations tested. The results illustrate for both cyclosporin and griseofulvin that . . . rates of dissolution and the dissolution over time were both faster and greater when each compound was treated with the lecithin/gelatin coating. Additionally, the results shown in these Figures demonstrate that cyclosporin treated with the lecithin/gelatin coating of the present invention had both a greater initial dissolution rate and a greater dissolution rate over time than bulk cyclosporin powder. The same results were true for the griseofulvin treated with the lecithin/gelatin coating of the present invention, that is, the griseofulvin treated with the lecithin/gelatin coating demonstrated both a greater initial dissolution rate and a greater overall percentage of dissolution over time as compared to. . .

DETD . . . cyclosporin formulations are illustrated. Table 2 illustrates a doubling of the relative bioavailability of cyclosporin given orally in dogs for lecithin/gelatin coated cyclosporin versus bulk cyclosporin powder.

DETD . . . the fraction dose absorbed is inversely proportional to dose and is directly proportion to the dissolution rate. Therefore, in vivo solubilization and dissolution are important determinants of drug absorption. Intestinal Drug Absorption--Theoretical Considerations Membrane Permeability and Luminal/Wall Concentration

DETD . . . addition to the symbols defined previously, M is the dose, and r is the initial particle radius, C is the solubility, ρ is the density, P<sub>eff</sub> is the effective permeability, t<sub>res</sub> is the residence time, t<sub>bs</sub> is the absorption time, and. . .

DETD where C is the solubility of the drug, and C (0) is the concentration of the drug entering the intestine.

DETD The class of drugs that are being considered in this patent are those that have low solubility, i.e., drugs where the concentration greatly exceeds the solubility. The absorption of these drugs is limited by how much drug can get into solution. According to the Hixson-Crowell cube. . . percent of drug in solution in a given period of time is a function of the particle size and the solubility. ##EQU5## Where D, C, r, t and ρ are previously defined. In the case of water insoluble drugs, the solubility, or C is low such that the dose of drug given exceeds the amount of fluids available in the GI tract for complete dissolution to take place. Therefore, reducing the particle size or increasing the solubility, or both, are methods for increasing the dissolution rate and absorption of a water insoluble drug.

DETD The second disadvantage comes from attempting to increase the solubility. Two methods can be used to increase the solubility of a drug, 1) formation of a salt, and 2) incorporating surfactants in the formulation. Salt formation has been used successfully but is limited to weak acids and bases. In theory, surfactants should work well to increase the solubility, however the concentration of surfactants needed to overcome the dilution effect of the GI tract often exceeds safe levels. Since. . .

DETD . . . for complete dissolution greatly exceed the fluid initially available. The brevity of this list confirms the importance of a drug's solubility to achieving a successful, marketable product.

DETD The significance of solubility and dissolution rate to absorption are clearly defined in the dose and dissolution numbers. More precisely, the dissolution rate is. . . on dose and dissolution is also noteworthy since it emphasizes that it is the dose number rather than just the solubility, that needs to be included in predicting drug absorption. Other physical constants such as diffusivity and particle density contribute to. . .

DETD Cyclosporin, an immunosuppressive drug with an aqueous solubility of 0.006 mg/ml at 37° C., was coated with lecithin and gelatin as described above. The lecithin/gelatin formula was prepared by dissolving 1 gm each of gelatin, USP/NF and lecithin NF in 100 ml of water. 0.5 gm of cyclosporin was added to this liquid and mixed. . .

- DETD FIGS. 2 and 3 show the dissolution profile of cyclosporin bulk powder, with and without the lecithin/gelatin coating in 0.01% sodium lauryl sulfate and Simulated Intestinal Fluid, pH 7.5 at 37° C. In the surfactant solution, 17% of the lecithin/gelatin formulation was in solution after 120 minutes compared to the bulk powder which was 3.4% in solution in the same. . . .
- DETD . . . used in the in vitro experiments was administered to dogs both as the bulk powder and formulated with lecithin and gelatin as described above. The lecithin/gelatin formulation and bulk powder were suspended in 10 ml of water administered via a gastric tube followed by 40 ml. . . content. FIG. 5 shows the results of this study (Abdallah and Mayersohn, 1991; (Bowers, 1990). Based on these results, the lecithin/gelatin formulation showed a 2.0-fold increase in bioavailability relative to the bulk powder.
- DETD FIG. 5 illustrates the results of a study performed to determine the relative plasma concentration of cyclosporin over time following oral administration. The data illustrated in FIG. 6 suggests that coated cyclosporin powder was more readily dissolved into the intestinal lumen.
- DETD As was stated above, the method of the present invention can include the manufacture of pharmaceutical ingredients treated with the lecithin/gelatin coating which is then lyophilized or the pharmaceutical ingredient treated with the lecithin/gelatin coating can be spray coated onto beads. Referring to FIG. 8, lyophilized cyclosporin formulation treated with the lecithin/gelatin coating and bulk cyclosporin powder were compared. The percentage cyclosporin dissolved in Milli-Q (Millipore, Corp.) (deionized, distilled water) over time is illustrated. The lyophilized cyclosporin coated with lecithin/gelatin demonstrated both a greater initial dissolution rate and greater overall percentage dissolution of coated cyclosporin as compared to the bulk. . . .
- DETD . . . order to ascertain in vitro data regarding the performance of the subject invention. Cyclosporin, a immunosuppressive drug, has an aqueous solubility of about 0.006 mg/ml. This compound was formulated with lecithin and gelatin, as described above, and its dissolution into 0.25% sodium lauryl sulfate was measured as shown in FIG. 2. The lecithin/gelatin formulation and the bulk powder form were treated in Simulated Intestinal Fluid, USP for two hours with 0.25% w/v sodium. . . .
- DETD As shown in FIGS. 3 and 8, in the simulated intestinal fluid, the amount dissolved of the lecithin/gelatin coated formulation was much greater than bulk powder which was essentially insoluble over the cause of the experiment.
- DETD . . . performance of the subject invention. Cyclosporin was administered to dogs both as the bulk powder and formulated with lecithin and gelatin as described above. The lecithin/gelatin formula was prepared by dissolving one gm each of gelatin, USP/NF and lecithin NF in 100 ml of water. 0.5 gm of cyclosporin was added to this liquid and mixed. . . to coat the particles. The suspension was then placed on a freeze-drier and the moisture was removed by lyophylization. The lecithin/gelatin formulation and bulk powder were suspended in 10 ml of water administered via a gastric tube followed by 40 ml. . . content. FIG. 5 shows the results of this study [Abdallah et al., 1991; Bowers, 1990]. Based on these results, the lecithin/gelatin formulation showed a 2.0-fold increase in bioavailability relative to the bulk powder.
- DETD The results of the above studies demonstrate that the lecithin/gelatin coating of the present invention greatly increases both the initial dissolution rate and total percentage dissolution of previously poorly water-soluble pharmaceutical ingredients. That is, the method of coating a poorly water-soluble pharmaceutical ingredient with a pharmaceutical excipient or coating formulation which includes lecithin and gelatin greatly increased both the initial dissolution rate and overall percent dissolution of the previously poorly water-soluble pharmaceutical ingredient. The increased dissolution of the pharmaceutical ingredients treated according to the present invention allows drugs which may have poor water-solubility to be utilized since the method and coating of the present invention greatly increases the dissolution rate of these poorly water-soluble pharmaceuticals contained therein.
- DETD . . . been shown to function in vitro as well as in vivo. The present invention increases the dissolution rate of poorly water-soluble pharmaceutical ingredients without solubilizing and/or then recrystallizing the pharmaceutical ingredient thereby eliminating the necessity for recharacterization or reidentification the pharmaceutical

ingredient as discussed above.  
DETD TABLE 1

Range of lecithin and gelatin  
(% weight of final powder) = 1% to 40% (w/w).  
Material Range of Conc. in Coating Solution (% w/v)

lecithin	0.01-2.0
gelatin	0.01-2.0
drug	0.1-12

DETD TABLE 2

Relative Bioavailability in Dogs of Cyclosporin Given Oral  
Comparing the Lecithin/Gelatin formulation with the Bulk Powder  
Relative Increase

Formulation	AUC-6 (μg·hr/ml)	in Bioavailabilty
-------------	------------------	-------------------

cyclosporin bulk powder	0.7	1.0
lecithin/gelatin cyclosporin formulation	1.4	2.0

DETD TABLE 3

Examples of Currently Marketed Water Insoluble Drugs  
Solubility

Formulation	(mg/ml)	Dose (mg)	VISOLUTION (liters)
-------------	---------	-----------	---------------------

Cyclosporin1	0.006	750	125
Griseofulvin2	0.017	500	29.4
Digoxin3	0.024	0.50	0.021
Nifedipine4	0.010	30.0	3.0
Itraconazole5	0.001	200	9.9

Carbamazepine6

. . . Steimer, and W. Niederberger, J. Pharmacokinet, Biophar., 16:331-353 (1988).  
2 Katchen, B. Symchowicz, S., J. Pharm. Sci., 56:1108 (1967). note:  
solubility was measured at 39° C.

3 J. B. Dressman, D. Fleisher, Mixingtank Model for Predicting  
Dissolution Rate Control of Oral Absorption, J. Pharm. Sci., 75:109-116  
(1986).

4 D. R. Swanson, et al, Nifedipine Gastrointestinal Therapeutic  
System, Amer J of Med, . . .

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . A method of making a pharmaceutical composition by coating at least one pharmaceutical ingredient with a mixture consisting essentially of gelatin, lecithin, and a solvent and drying the coated pharmaceutical ingredient to remove the solvent thereby increasing the dissolution rate of. . .

. . . 1, wherein said coating step is further defined as the steps of mixing said at least one pharmaceutical ingredient with gelatin, lecithin, and the solvent.

5. A method as set forth in claim 1 further including the step of dissolving the gelatin in an aqueous solvent prior to said coating step.

. . . method as set forth in claim 1 further including the step of coating beads with the pharmaceutical ingredient coated with gelatin and lecithin.

L16 ANSWER 8 OF 11 USPATFULL

Full-text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:91198 USPATFULL

TITLE: Method for making a multi-stage drug delivery system

INVENTOR(S): Amidon, Gordon L., Ann Arbor, MI, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S) : Crison, John R., Ann Arbor, MI, United States  
Port Systems, L.L.C., Ann Arbor, MI, United States  
(U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5674530		19971007
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-383830		19950206 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-251731, filed on 31 May 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5387421 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-826253, filed on 27 Jan 1992, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-648968, filed on 31 Jan 1991, now abandoned		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Bawa, Raj		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Kohn & Associates		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	5		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	16 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	702		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A method of making a drug delivery system (10) includes the steps of filling a first water permeable capsule half with a drug and an osmotic agent and plugging an open-end (24) of the capsule (12). The method further includes the steps of disposing a water permeable film (30) over the capsule (12) and plug (28), filling a second capsule half (14) with a drug (18), and releasably mounting an open end (34) of the second capsule half (14) over the plugged end (24) of the first capsule half (12).

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

IN Amidon, Gordon L., Ann Arbor, MI, United States

SUMM It has been recognized that there is a need for a drug delivery system which yields an increase in the oral dosing interval of drugs exhibiting presystemic loss metabolism while simultaneously maintaining bioavailability equivalent to the immediate release dosage form. Such drugs would otherwise require short interval dosing, such as periodic oral dosing having short periods between each oral dosing.

SUMM . . . for emitting external fluid into the osmotic device. The device includes an opening having an erodible element, such as a gelatin plug that erodes and forms an osmotic passageway in the environment of use. Within the device is a modulating agent in nonequilibrium proportions. Upon the influx of fluid into the device, there is co-solubilization of a useful agent which is then released from the device. Thusly, co-solubilization of a modulating agent and a useful agent controls the release of the useful agent and results in the delayed. . .

SUMM . . . of drug will escape metabolism and therefore be available. For those drugs with incomplete absorption due to low permeability, poor solubility or in which case the absorption rate limited by rate of dissolution, enhancers can be added to increase the bioavailability.. .

DETD The capsule halves 12,14 can be made from various materials, preferably water containing gelatins.

DETD A number zero hard gelatin two piece capsule was filled with 350 mg $\pm$ 1.5 mg of the fill mix or adjusted to give a potency of. . .

DETD . . . mg $\pm$ 1 mg of the captopril immediate release blend (50%) was disposed into the cap of the size number zero hard gelatin and mounted onto the capsule previously referred to above. The cap was placed on the body taking care not to. . .

DETD . . . coating or immersion coating of the capsules 12 include acetone for water insoluble materials and water (H<sub>2</sub>O) for water soluble coating materials. Other suitable solvents known to those skilled in the art can also be used.

DETD A number zero hard gelatin two piece capsule (Capsugel, Greenwood, S.C.) was filled with 200 mg of the osmotic charge (sorbitol/lactose)- aspirin formulation. Gelucire 50/02 was. . .

DETD Capsules, prepared as described above numbered from 3 to 7, were used for bioavailability study. Captopril tablets and powder for oral and intravenous studies were kindly donated by Squibb. Two male beagle dogs, weighing thirty-four and thirty pounds and two midgut-fistulated. . .

DETD Oral study--Four tablets containing 25 mg of Captopril were given to four dogs orally with 20 ml of tap water. Dogs. . .

DETD The study was duplicated in each dog. The experimental design was the

same as the oral study except that the schedule for sample collection was every one hour for twelve to thirteen hours. Dogs were released.

DETD . . . time zero to infinity by extrapolating the last blood concentration with an elimination rate constant (ke) were evaluated from the oral, intravenous, and technology studies based on the noncompartmental analysis. Relative bioavailability of technology capsules were determined comparing to the oral study and normalized by the dose given.

DETD . . . USP 100.00  
Lactose, Anhydrous, USP 41.00  
Microcrystalline Cellulose, NF  
                          97.35  
Sorbitol, NF 35.00  
Croscarmellose Sodium, NF 7.00  
Magnesium Stearate, BP 1.75  
Gelocire 50/02 120.00  
Size #0 hard gelatin two piece capsules Captopril immediate  
                          66.00

release blend (50%) Coating solution for captorpril pulsatile release capsules q.s. to obtain suitable release

\*Microcrystalline. . .

L16 ANSWER 9 OF 11 USPATFULL

Full-text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 95:11441 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Multi stage drug delivery system  
INVENTOR(S): Amidon, Gordon L., Ann Arbor, MI, United States  
                  Leesman, Glen D., Ann Arbor, MI, United States  
                  Sherman, Lizbeth B., Ann Arbor, MI, United States  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): TSRL, Inc., Ann Arbor, MI, United States (U.S.  
corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5387421		19950207
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1994-251731		19940531 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-826253, filed on 27 Jan 1992, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-648968, filed on 31 Jan 1991, now abandoned		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Kishore, G. S.		
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Bawa, Raj		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Reising, Ethington, Barnard, Perry & Milton		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	18		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	11 Drawing Figure(s); 6 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	694		
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.			
AB	A drug delivery system includes a first capsule half having an inner chamber for containing a drug therein. A plug is disposed in a passageway of the capsule half for plugging the opening thereof. The plug is releasable from the passageway opening upon the application of pressure from within the inner chamber. A pump mechanism causes an increase in pressure within the inner chamber and forces the plug out of the passageway to release the drug from the inner chamber and out of the passageway thereby providing a second pulse of drug release at a predetermined time after initial ingestion of the capsule. The invention further provides a method of manufacturing the drug delivery system and method by which the drug delivery system provides the drug to the body.		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

IN Amidon, Gordon L., Ann Arbor, MI, United States  
SUMM It has been recognized that there is a need for a drug delivery system which yields an increase in the oral dosing interval of drugs exhibiting presystemic loss metabolism while simultaneously maintaining bioavailability equivalent to the immediate release dosage form. Such drugs would otherwise require short interval dosing, such as periodic oral dosing having short periods between each oral dosing.  
SUMM . . . for emitting external fluid into the osmotic device. The device includes an opening having an erodible element, such as a gelatin plug that erodes and forms an osmotic passageway in the environment of use. Within the device is a modulating agent in nonequilibrium proportions.

Upon the influx of fluid into the device, there is co-solubilization of a useful agent which is then released from the device. Thusly, co-solubilization of a modulating agent and a useful agent controls the release of the useful agent and results in the delayed. . .  
SUMM . . . of drug will escape metabolism and therefore be available. For those drugs with incomplete absorption due to low permeability, poor solubility or in which case the absorption rate limited by rate of dissolution, enhancers can be added to increase the bioavailability..

DETD The capsule halves 12,14 can be made from various materials, preferably water containing gelatins.  
DETD A number zero hard gelatin two piece capsule was filled with 350 mg±1.5 mg of the fill mix or adjusted to give a potency of. . .  
DETD Capsules, prepared as described above numbered from 3 to 7, were used for bioavailability study. Captopril tablets and powder for oral and intravenous studies were kindly donated by Squibb. Two male beagle dogs, weighing 34 and 30 pounds and two midgut-fistulated. . .  
DETD Oral study--Four tablets containing 25 mg of Captopril were given to four dogs orally with 20 ml of tap water. Dogs. . .  
DETD The study was duplicated in each dog. The experimental design was the same as the oral study except that the schedule for sample collection was every one hour for 12 to 13 hours. Dogs were released. . .  
DETD . . . time zero to infinitive by extrapolating the last blood concentration with an elimination rate constant (ke) were evaluated from the oral, intravenous, and technology studies based on the noncompartmental analysis. Relative bioavailability of technology capsules were determined comparing to the oral study and normalized by the dose given.

DETD . . . USP  
100.00  
Lactose, Anhydrous, USP 41.00  
Microcrystalline Cellulose, NF  
97.35  
Sorbitol, NF 35.00  
Croscarmellose Sodium, NF  
7.00  
Magnesium Stearate, BP 1.75  
Gelocire 50/02 120.00  
Size #0 hard gelatin two piece capsules  
66.00  
Captopril immediate release blend (50%)  
Coating solution for captopril pulsatile  
q.s. to obtain  
release capsules suitable release

\*Microcrystalline cellulose. . .

L16 ANSWER 10 OF 11 USPATFULL

Full-text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 93:58904 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Pulsatile drug delivery system  
INVENTOR(S): Amidon, Gordon L., Ann Arbor, MI, United States  
Leesman, Glen D., Ann Arbor, MI, United States  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, United States  
(U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5229131		19930720
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1991-771895		19911007 (7)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1990-475644, filed on 5 Feb 1990, now abandoned		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Page, Thurman K.		
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Phelan, D. Gabrielle		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Rohm & Monsanto		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	18		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	11 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	1359		
AB	A drug delivery system for administering a drug in controlled pulse doses to an aqueous environment in the body of a living being has one or more, and preferably less than ten, individual drug-containing subunits in a unitary drug depot, such as a tablet or capsule. The individual		

subunits are designed to dissolve at different sites and/or times in the gastrointestinal tract to release pulse doses of drug into the portal system in an analogous manner to the rate of release from an immediate release dosage form administered according to an appropriate dosing schedule. The dissolution time of the individual subunits can be controlled by several methods including the provision of pH-sensitive enteric coatings and permeability-controlled coatings. The drug delivery system has significant advantages for the oral administration of first-pass metabolized drugs which exhibit a non-linear relationship between input rate of the drug into the portal system and bioavailability.

- IN Amidon, Gordon L., Ann Arbor, MI, United States
- AB . . . methods including the provision of pH-sensitive enteric coatings and permeability-controlled coatings. The drug delivery system has significant advantages for the oral administration of first-pass metabolized drugs which exhibit a non-linear relationship between input rate of the drug into the portal system. . . .
- SUMM There is therefore a need for a drug delivery system which yields a reduction in the oral dosing interval of drugs exhibiting first-pass metabolism while simultaneously maintaining bioavailability equivalent to the immediate release dosage form.
- SUMM . . . drug phenytoin. Given the large number of drugs which are eliminated by metabolism, there is a great need for an oral dosage form which reduces the relative extent of metabolism.
- SUMM . . . dosing schedules and permit allowance for circadian rhythms to optimize plasma level time profiles throughout the day and night; and oral delivery of drugs which undergo particularly extensive first-pass metabolism (both gastro-intestinal and hepatic).
- SUMM . . . system of this type. In fact, at the present time, the operating principles of available controlled release dosage forms for oral delivery are based on relatively simple transport models which do not take into account many of the critical factors required. . . .
- SUMM It is another object of this invention to provide a drug delivery system which reduces oral dosing intervals for first-pass metabolized drugs, and hence improves patient compliance, while maintaining bioavailability equivalent to the immediate release dosage. . . .
- SUMM It is yet a further object of this invention to provide a drug delivery system which permits efficacious oral delivery of nonlinear first-pass drugs of the type which are extensively metabolized both gastro-intestinally and hepatically.
- SUMM . . . is also a further object of this invention to provide a drug delivery system which yields a reduction in the oral dosing interval of drugs exhibiting first-pass metabolism while simultaneously maintaining bioavailability equivalent to the immediate release dosage form.
- SUMM A still further object of this invention is to provide a drug delivery system for oral administration of a drug which reduces the relative extent of metabolism of the administered drug.
- SUMM . . . coating portion which is provided with first and second polymer materials which are each pH-responsive. The pH-responsive polymer materials are soluble in the aqueous environment in response to the pH characteristic of the environment over a predetermined pH-responsive period of solubility to release drug to the environment. In such an embodiment, the pH-responsive material is selected from the group consisting of. . . .
- DRWD FIG. 2 is a graphical depiction of plasma level time curves for the oral administration of propranolol in a drug delivery system of the present invention for two dogs;
- DETD This drug delivery system has significant advantages for the oral administration of first-pass metabolized drugs which exhibit a non-linear relationship between input rate of the drug into the portal system. . . .
- DETD . . . the individual unit cores. The individual units are combined into a unitary depot which may be single tablet or a gelatin capsule or any other form known in the art.
- DETD . . . 8-16 hour release form. The subunits may be combined into a single unitary body, such as a tablet or hard gelatin capsule, in any manner known in the art. Of course, these examples are only illustrative of the many specific embodiments. . . .
- DETD Characteristics of suitable enteric coatings include: insolubility in the stomach, solubility in the intestines, no toxicity, moisture permeability resistance, stability, and good coating capability. A widely used enteric coating, and one. . . .
- DETD . . . latexes, ethyl cellulose and cellulose butyrate and Eudragit RS

and Eudragit E 30 D. Although some of these polymers are soluble in organic solvents and applied in a weight percentage of organic solvent, such as acetone, others are water-based. Plasticizers include.

DETD	NaCl	100.0 mg
	Avicel pH 102	100.0 mg
	NaCMC (High Viscosity)	25.0 mg
	AcDisol	20.0 mg
	Phenol Red	0.5 mg
	Propranolol HCl	2.0 mg
	Oil Soluble Dye	0.25 mg
	Lactose qs	500.0 mg

DETD . . . osmotic pressure in the core will remain constant until the concentration of the osmotic agent in the core falls below solubility at which time,  $\pi$  will decrease due to dilution.

DETD . . . to 7. The IV results are shown as a " ". Similarly, blood plasma samples were withdrawn and analyzed for oral administration of 80 mg propranolol in immediate release form (" ") and the polymer coated dosage delivery form of section.

DETD . . . dosing, propranolol undergoes an initial distribution phase followed by a terminal phase with a half-life of about 120 minutes. After oral (PO) dosing with the immediate release dosage form (INDERAL-80 mg), the tablet rapidly dissolved and the blood levels of free.

DETD The average AUC and standard error for the two oral dosage forms are comparable and are shown below:

CLM What is claimed is:

. . 1 wherein the aqueous environment has predetermined pH characteristics, said first and second polymer materials are pH-responsive materials, each being soluble in an aqueous environment having a respective predetermined pH, whereby said respective coating portion dissolves after expiration of the respective. . .

L16 ANSWER 11 OF 11 USPATFULL

Full-text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 87:56611 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Lipid osmotic pump  
INVENTOR(S): Amidon, Gordon L., Ann Arbor, MI, United States  
Higuchi, Takeru, Lawrence, KS, United States  
Dressman, Jennifer B., Ann Arbor, MI, United States  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 4685918		19870811
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1985-697105		19850201 (6)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Kight, John		
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Nutter, Nathan		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	DiPrima, Joseph F., Olson, R. Brent		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	19		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	28 Drawing Figure(s); 25 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	1250		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The instant invention is directed to a lipid osmotic pump, comprising:

(A) a core, comprising:

(i) a beneficial amount of at least one substantially water insoluble active agent which is lipid soluble and/or lipid wettable;

(ii) a sufficient amount of at least one water immiscible lipid carrier, which is liquid at the temperature of intended use, to dissolve and/or suspend said active agent; and

(iii) a sufficient amount of at least one osmotic agent to ensure release of said lipid carrier from the pump; and

(B) surrounded by a water insoluble wall:

(i) having a thickness of about 1 to 1000 microns;

(ii) which is preferentially wetted by said lipid carrier over an aqueous solution of said osmotic agent;

(iii) having a water permeability of about  $1 \times 10^{18}$  to  $4 \times 10^{15}$  cm sec/g;

(iv) prepared from at least one polymer permeable to water but substantially impermeable to said osmotic agent; and

(v) having a means for said active agent and lipid carrier to be released through said water insoluble wall.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

IN Amidon, Gordon L., Ann Arbor, MI, United States

AB (i) a beneficial amount of at least one substantially water insoluble active agent which is lipid **soluble** and/or lipid wettable;

SUMM The present invention concerns an osmotically activated system for dispensing beneficial, preferably pharmacologically, active agents which have poor **solubility** in water. The system comprises an inner core compartment of active agent(s), lipid carrier(s) and osmotic agent(s) preferably in admixture, . . .

SUMM . . . and sizes of tablets, pellets, multiparticulates, and such related dosage forms as familiar to those skilled in the art of oral, buccal, vaginal, rectal, nasal, ocular, aural, parenteral and related routes of administration.

SUMM . . . of the active agent(s) to be incorporated into the lipid, other than that it be substantially water insoluble and lipid **soluble** and/or lipid wettable. Likewise the key to the invention is not in the selection of the osmotic agent. The keys. . .

DRWD FIG. 5 is a cutaway and cross-section of a hard gelatin capsule filled with lipid osmotic pump pellets.

DETD (i) a beneficial active amount of at least one substantially water insoluble active agent which is lipid **soluble** and/or lipid wettable;

DETD . . . about 10% of the drug partitions into the aqueous phase throughout the time of lipid release. By the phrase "lipid **soluble** and/or lipid wettable" is meant that the active agent remains associated with the lipid carrier rather than the solution of . . .

DETD . . . antidiarrheal, and antiulcer histamine-H<sub>2</sub>-antagonists such as bethanechol, clidinium, dicycloine, meclizine, prochlorperazine, trimethobenzamide, loperamide, cimetidine, ranitidine, diphenoxylate, famotidine, and omeprazole; oral hypoglycemics such as chlorpropamide, tolazamide, and tolbutamide; anticoagulants such as warfarin, phenindione, and anisindione; anti-infective agents including antibiotic, antimicrobial, antiviral, . . .

DETD . . . be suitable for use herein such as esters of acids or alcohols and amides. Also a drug that is water **soluble** can be chemically modified to make it less water **soluble** and more lipid **soluble**. Such drugs or complexes can be delivered from the device and can be converted by enzymes, hydrolyzed by body fluids. . .

DETD . . . purified and specially selected palm-seed oil, such as coconut and palm-kernel oil. The amount of lipid carrier depends on the **solubility** of the agent in the carrier or the amount needed for a suspension of the drug. This can range from. . .

DETD . . . can be generated, however osmotic pressures greater than zero are within guidelines. The amount of osmotic agent depends on its **solubility** in water and the total volume of the core. A sufficient amount of osmotic agent is required to ensure complete. . . necessary to maintain a saturated solution of osmotic agent throughout the period of lipid pumping. Thus the ratio of the **solubility** to the density (s/p) is an indication of the efficiency of the osmotic agent. A lower s/p ratio indicates a. . . tartaric acid, carbohydrates such as fructose, sucrose, glucose, α-D-lactose monohydrate, and mixtures thereof. The osmotic agent(s) may be a water **soluble** active agent(s); however, a water insoluble active agent is still required. The compound is initially present in excess and it. . .

DETD . . . osmotic agent, preferably better than cellulose acetate CA-320S

3. Water permeability  
 $1 \times 10^{18}$  to  $4 \times 10^{15}$   
cm sec/g

4. Water Soluble Pore-  
0 to 150 parts,  
forming additives

- preferably 5 to 100  
parts, per 100  
parts wall polymer(s)
5. Plasticizer and flux
- DETD . . . the like. The saccharides include the sugars, sucrose, glucose, fructose, mannose, galactose, aldohexose, altrose, talose, lactose, monosaccharides, disaccharides, and water **soluble** polysaccharides. Also, sorbitol, mannitol, organic aliphatic and aromatic polyols, including diols and polyols, as exemplified by polyhydric alcohols, poly(alkylene glycols), polyglycols, alkylene glycols, poly( $\alpha$ - $\omega$ )alkylenediols esters or alkylene glycols, polyvinylalcohol, poly vinyl pyrrolidone, and water **soluble** polymeric materials may be used. Pores may also be formed in the wall by the volatilization of components in a . . .
- DETD . . . by cold or hot stretching at low or high temperatures until pores are formed, by leaching from a polymer a **soluble** component by an appropriate solvent, by ion exchange reaction, and by polyelectrolyte processes. Processes for preparing microporous materials are described.
- DETD . . . Also, a detailed description pertaining to the measurement of plasticizer properties including solvent parameters and compatibility such as the Hildebrand **solubility** parameter,  $\delta$ , the Flory-Huggins interaction parameter,  $\chi$ , and the cohesive-energy density, CED, parameters are disclosed in Plasticization and Plasticizer Processes, . . .
- DETD . . . of the wall creating pores from which the contents can be pumped. Also shown in FIG. 5 is a hard **gelatin** capsule (31) filled with the pellets (30) which illustrates one method of administering this type of dosage form.
- DETD . . . chloride (osmotic agent) and 2 g of timolol anhydrous free base (active agent) and 0.14 g of scarlet red (lipid **soluble** dye) were melted together. Upon melting, the timolol and scarlet red dye dissolved in the lipid carrier and the sodium. . . .
- DETD . . . and be retained on a 170 mesh screen 150 g Witepsol® H-35 (lipid carrier) and 0.35 g scarlet red (lipid **soluble** dye) were added to a 250 ml stainless steel beaker and heated to 45° C. by means of a heating. . . .
- DETD . . . g cellulose triacetate (Eastman CA-436-80S), 12.5 g polyethylene glycol 400 (plasticizer and flux enhancing agent), 50 g tartaric acid (water **soluble** pore-former), 750 ml dichloromethane, and 250 ml methanol. The coating solution was applied for a period of 20 minutes at. . . .
- DETD . . . the beads to the flasks, 50 ml of IPM was added to each flask to aid in analysis of the lipid-**soluble** dye or active agent to be release from the beads. These samples of coated beads are typical of the amounts commonly filled in hard **gelatin** capsules for oral administration. FIG. 5 depicts a hard **gelatin** capsule, (31) filled with microporous-coated beads, (30). Each bead is comprised of a microporous coating, (29) and a core containing. . . .
- CLM What is claimed is:
- . . . comprising an admixture of: (i) a beneficial amount of at least one substantially water insoluble active agent which is lipid **soluble** and/or lipid wettable; (ii) a sufficient amount of at least one water immiscible lipid carrier, which is liquid at the. . . said water insoluble wall; (C) wherein at the temperature of use, the lipid carrier is liquid and retains the lipid **soluble** or lipid wettable agent in a dissolved or suspended state so that upon the dissolution of the osmotic agent in. . .
16. The lipid osmotic pump of claim 1, wherein said osmotic agent is a water **soluble** active agent.
17. A water **soluble** capsule containing at least two osmotic pumps of claim 1.

=>